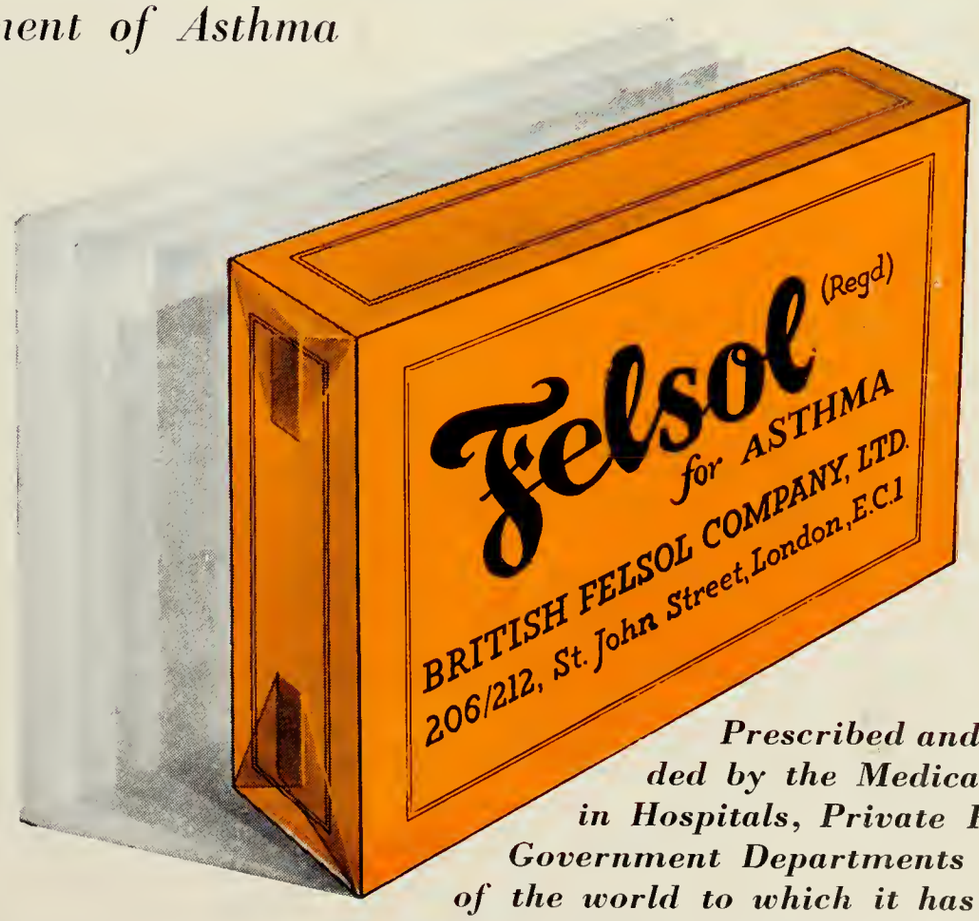
The
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

NOVEMBER 29 1958

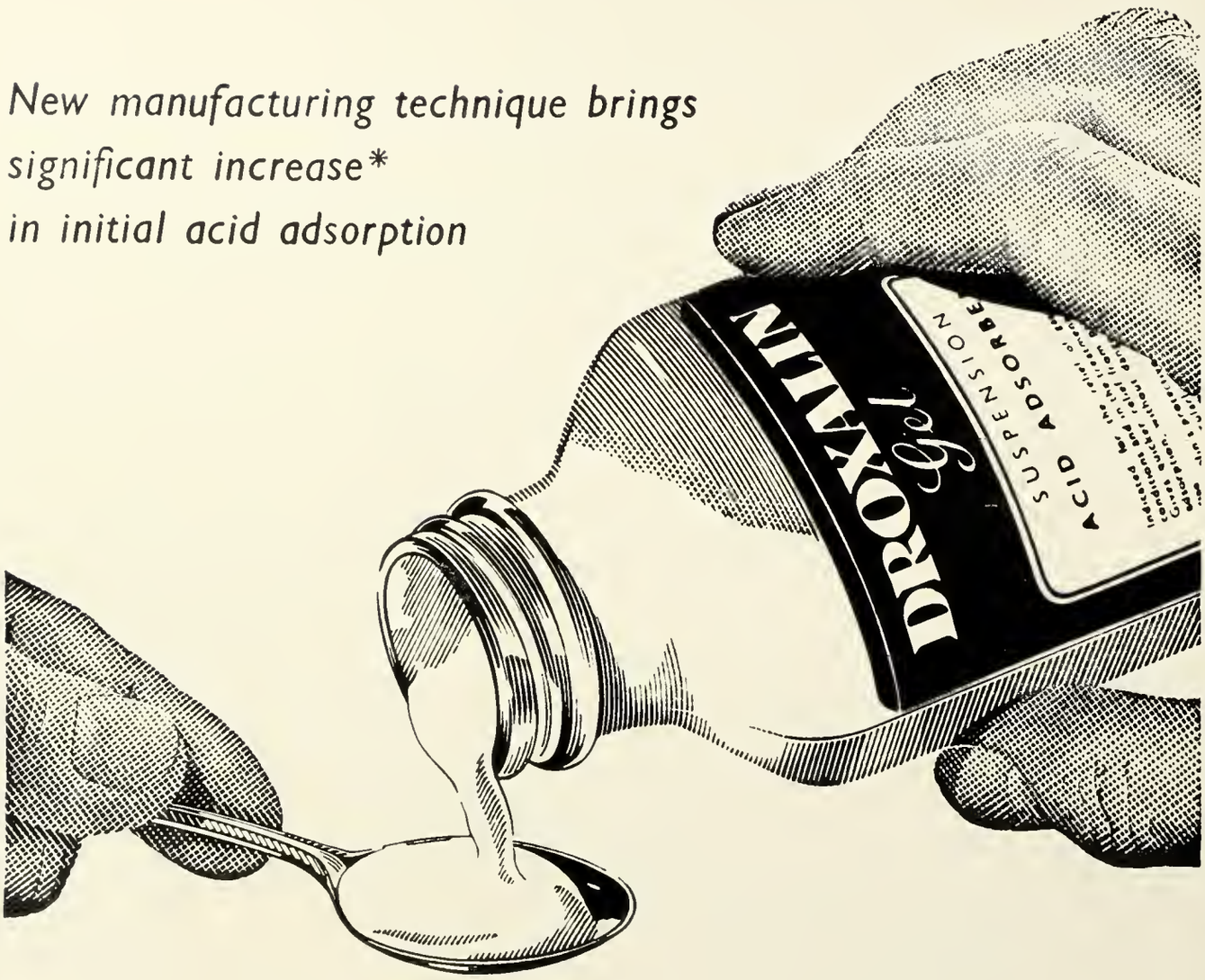
The ethical medical preparation for the treatment of Asthma



Prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession in Hospitals, Private Practice and Government Departments in all parts of the world to which it has been introduced. Tax free Dispensing Pack available.

BRITISH FELSOL COMPANY LTD
WIGTON HOUSE, 206-212 ST JOHN STREET, CLERKENWELL, LONDON, E.C.1.
Telephone: CLErkenwell 5862 Cables: 'Felsol', Smith, London.

New manufacturing technique brings significant increase in initial acid adsorption*



INTRODUCING DROXALIN GEL

Rapid adsorption of gastric hydrochloric acid is accepted as the most effective method of obtaining relief in peptic ulcer pain.

* In two minutes a single teaspoonful (3.5 mls.) of DROXALIN GEL will neutralise 50 mls. of N/10 HCl. This is *several times* the speed of acid adsorbents prepared by usual methods.

Using the well established Droxalin formulation a new and exclusive manufacturing technique has produced in DROXALIN GEL an antacid possessing this significant increase in initial acid adsorption. The advantages of quicker acting DROXALIN GEL in peptic ulcer therapy and hyperacidity will be readily recognised. The palatability of Droxalin Tablets is achieved.

DROXALIN Gel

ACID ADSORBENT

Droxalin palatability in liquid form

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS	DOSAGE	PACKS AND PRICE
Each teaspoonful (3.5 mls.) contains 60 grains Aluminium Hydroxide Gel B.P. (equivalent to 5 grains Dried Aluminium Hydroxide Gel B.P.) and 5 grains Magnesium Trisilicate B.P.	One or two teaspoonfuls one half-hour after meals. Repeat as necessary.	DROXALIN GEL is available in 8 oz. and 80 oz. bottles. Prescribable on E.C.10. Basic N.H.S. cost. 1/10d per 6oz. bottle.

CLINICAL TRIAL SAMPLES ON REQUEST TO :— SCOTT & TURNER LTD. NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE



Seen in millions of homes -asked for by thousands of people

NATION-WIDE T.V. CAMPAIGN

It has been proved that demonstrating this type of product is the best way of selling it — so that's just what we've done. On all Commercial T.V. Networks — London, the Midlands, the North, Wales & West, Southern and Scotland — the Philips Electrically Heated Blanket is playing a star part, before a big audience — now! The result? Sales and plenty of them! Be sure to get your share.

Yes, that's the new Philips Electrically Heated Blanket, the blanket that's made from 100% pure wool, has 3-heat temperature control, and offers the exceptional safety and dependability always associated with Philips.

Then there is the advantage for *you* of a large scale advertising campaign, using network Commercial T.V., Display Material and Press Advertising. At 7 gns. (including P.T.) for the single size and 11 gns. (including P.T.) for the double, the Philips Electrically Heated Blanket is a best-seller — with a specially designed pack for immediate store display.

PHILIPS *electrically heated* Blankets

ALL-WOOL WARMTH—ALL-WOOL SAFETY

Serial No. ★ 2535
BRITISH
GOOD HOUSEKEEPING INSTITUTE
GUARANTEES
REFUND OF MONEY OR REPLACEMENT IF NOT IN CONFORMITY WITH THE INSTITUTE'S STANDARDS

B.S. 2612
Lic. No. 2659
These blankets conform to all the requirements of the British Standards Institution.

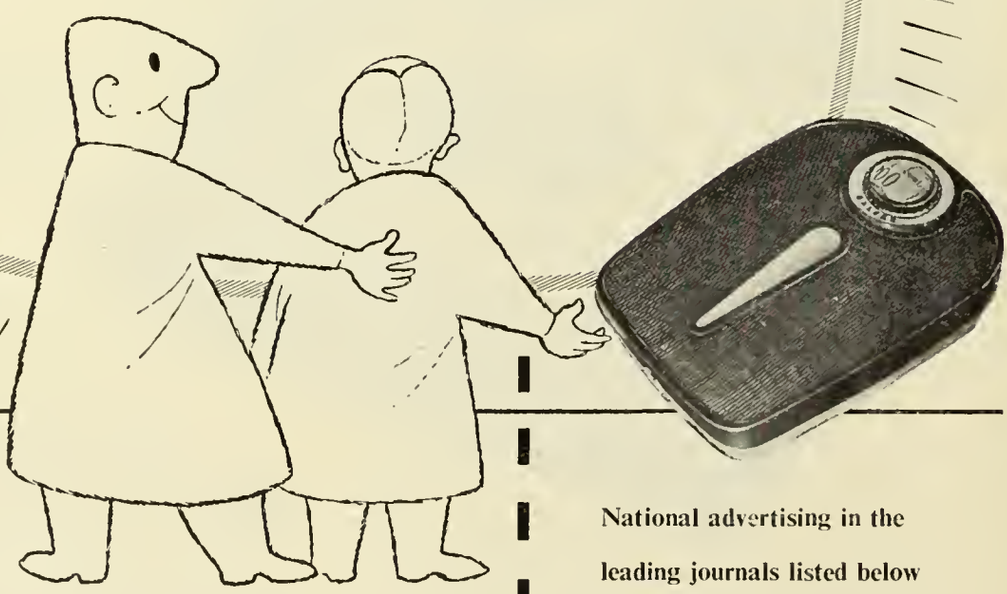
PHILIPS

PHILIPS ELECTRICAL LTD.
Century House · Shaftesbury Avenue · London · W.C.2
(PB3091)

A

SALTER *T.V. and Press Advertising means...*

MORE PROFITS FOR YOU



Salter's extensive press advertising will shortly be boosted with a National T.V. campaign for personal scales. This will create extra demand for this big selling line — make sure you get your full share by checking your stocks now.

National advertising in the leading journals listed below continues to push the sales of Salter products.

Ideal Home · Good Housekeeping
Woman & Beauty · Everywoman
John Bull · Modern Woman
Mother · Woman's Illustrated
She · Reader's Digest

GEO. SALTER & CO. LTD., WEST BROMWICH

M·W.464

Osram Tubes now give more light!

and are still guaranteed for one year

The superb quality of Osram tubes enables us to offer a guarantee with every tube that it will be replaced FREE if it fails in normal service before 3,000 hours or one year.
Now with new techniques, every Osram tube gives more light than ever before.
AND — every Osram 5 ft. Guaranteed Tube is a UNIVERSAL START TUBE.



It makes sense to specify

Osram

THE GUARANTEED TUBE

BETTER LIGHT — BETTER SALES

'BREKNA' IODISED SALTS

(for the Relief of Rheumatism, etc.)

Retail price **2/6** a Jar. Wholesale price **24/-** doz.
(discount to wholesalers 15%)

★ *PRE-NATIONAL ADVERTISING OFFER :*
Minimum Order **36** Jars charged as **30** Jars—
Carriage Paid (Value **15/-** Extra Profit)

Main Distributors :
Messrs. I. ROWLAND JAMES LTD.
Wholesale Chemists. SWANSEA and CARDIFF
Proprietors : H. P. JENKINS, PENYGROES, LLANELLY, CARMS



HANSON'S CATARRH COMPOUND

Attractive display outers hold one dozen bottles
RETAIL PRICE 2/-
Cost 12/6 doz. plus purchase tax 30%

BRYTEN PRODUCTS Ltd.
NETTLEFOLD PLACE
LONDON, S.E.27
Tel.: GIPSY HILL 2763

"NIPITS"



Available in 3d. packets and 6d. cartons
TEASDALE & CO. LTD., CARLISLE

ESTABLISHED 1793

ATKINSON & BARKERS INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE

The Infants' Medicine
of 150 years' standing

For teething and digestive troubles

ROBERT BARKER & SON LTD
13 ALISTAIR STREET MANCHESTER, 1

F. SCHUTZE & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1882

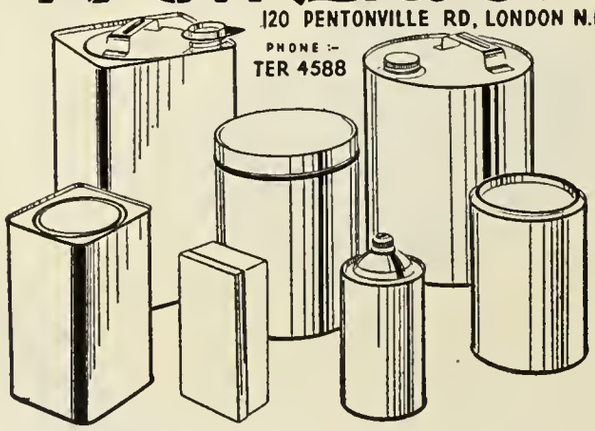
For "MASTER" BRAND SURGICAL TRUSSES
SUSPENSORY BANDAGES
JOCK STRAPS, etc., etc.

PERFUMERY BOTTLE WICKERERS in RAFFIA or SILK, plain or fancy, wide range of designs. Own bottles wickered at moderate cost.

Black Bull Works, Market Road
London, N.7

HAWKER & Co.

120 PENTONVILLE RD, LONDON N.1
PHONE :- TER 4588



B.P. BROMIDES

POTASSIUM BROMATE
SODIUM BROMATE

When renewing your Contract remember first to consult—

ORMEROD TAYLOR & Son Ltd.,
TODMORDEN · LANCS.

CHEMIST'S DICTIONARY OF MEDICAL TERMS 7th Edition

Prepared primarily for pharmacists, the Dictionary is indispensable also for pharmaceutical manufacturers, advertising agents concerned with the marketing of medicinal products and indeed all who have to find their way around among the multifarious medicinal compounds of modern times.
Order direct from: PRICE 17/6. Postage 9d.
THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST
28 ESSEX STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2

BURROUGH'S ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL

JAMES BURROUGH LTD. 1 CALE DISTILLERY LONDON S.E.11

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W. B. CARTWRIGHT LTD.
Manufacturing Chemists
RAWDON · LEEDS
We would welcome Export, Hospital or Wholesale enquiries

- *Official tablets made to a high standard.*
- *Tablets to all types of formulæ.*
- *Laboratory control at each production stage.*
- *Your "OWN NAME" labels.*
- *Quotations gladly given.*
- *A dependable service for tablets in bulk or packed.*

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Will. R. Rose LTD

ANNOUNCE

EXPANSION

TO ACCEPT MORE TRADE ORDERS



Will. R. Rose Limited are pleased to announce that they are now in a position to accept more Trade Orders at their Chester and Oxford Processing Stations for both Black and White and Colour Work.
Full particulars may be obtained from the Company at:—

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC LABORATORIES, HAMILTON PLACE, CHESTER.

OR

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC LABORATORIES. 20 ST. EBBES STREET OXFORD

63

NEW! FROM THE HOUSE OF PIFCO

SHOWBOXED TO SELL TO MODERN MEN

Keeping pace with current demand and styling, the **PIFCO POPULAR SHAVER** is being made available in **NEW SHOWBOX** packing.

These are the features which will create more and more sales for **PIFCO POPULAR SHAVERS**—

1 Display carton in full colours. Ideal as a gift pack.

2 With lid removed, the shaver in its framed setting is ready for window display and window selling.

3 Newly introduced tartan bag, included in the outfit.

4 Provision of an ivory plug adaptor.



List Price **81/6**

The Pifco "Popular" is a precision electric Shaver beautifully made by Swiss craftsmen and backed by the personal recommendation of thousands of satisfied users. For 200/250 volts 50 cycles A.C. only. Loading 6 watts.

PIFCO Popular

NEW PACK & ACCESSORIES

Order from your wholesaler—if any difficulty, get in touch with:

PIFCO LTD · PIFCO HOUSE · WATLING STREET · MANCHESTER 4
and at 36–37 UPPER THAMES STREET · LONDON · E.C.4



THE
SERVICE FOR PHARMACISTS

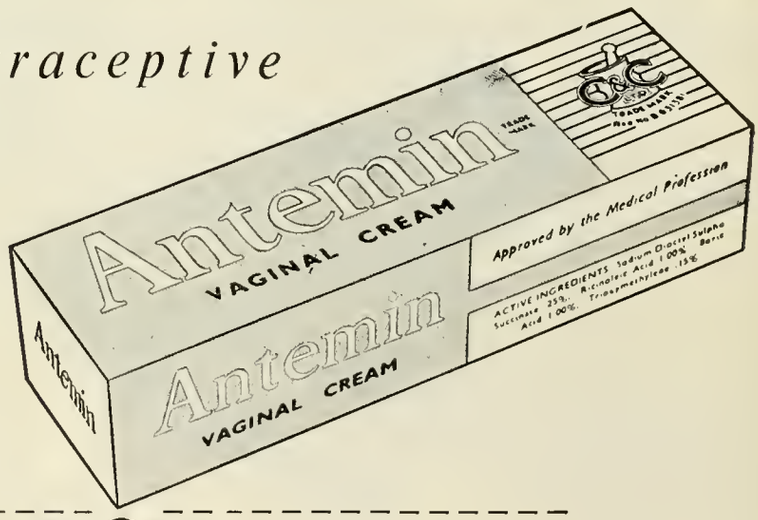
Manufacturing · Packaging
HIGHEST QUALITY PRODUCTS
Unique counter display material
Own Name—Own Brand packs—10 designs
and a Post paid, daily, *breakage free*
Bulk Tablet delivery

FOR COUNTER LINES THAT KEEP CUSTOM

An ideal Contraceptive

Antemin

REGD. TRADE MARK



ANTEMIN is an ideal contraceptive cream and fulfils all the requirements for successful family planning. Based on sound scientific principles in the light of modern research, Antemin is

★ HIGHLY EFFECTIVE
★ HARMLESS
★ EASY TO APPLY
★ INEXPENSIVE and is
★ ODOURLESS and COLOURLESS



Antemin is approved by the Family Planning Association for use in conjunction with a mechanical barrier.

Retail price . . . 3/- per tube
Trade Discount . . . 33⅓%

COATES & COOPER LTD.
Pyramid Works · West Drayton · Middlesex

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN GREAT BRITAIN—
THE MASS-MARKET AUTOMATIC MASCARA APPLICATOR

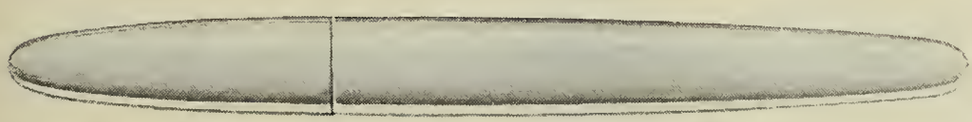
TATTOO ROLL-ON MASCARA

to retail at ONLY **5'9**

NEW Flexible polythene applicator



NEW Specially angled, varying width channels for light or heavy application



NEW Low retail price opens up the mass market for easy to apply mascaras.



Shades: black, dark brown, light brown and blue.
Terms: Retail price, each 5/9d. Trade price, per doz., 32/10d. Purchase Tax, per doz., 19/8½d.
Packed in attractive display units holding 2 doz.

Sole distributors :

FASSETT & JOHNSON LIMITED
St. John's Gate Buildings, 86 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1.

B

THERMOS LIMITED *announce the first of their*

NEW CONSUMER TESTED MODELS

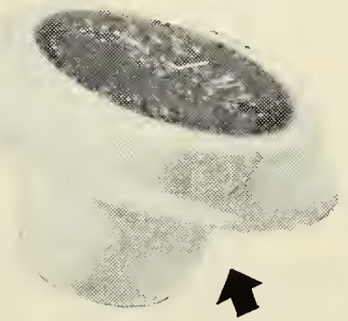
CONSUMER TESTED FOR EVEN GREATER SALES

Quietly but thoroughly during 1958 the great fund of knowledge and experience of the Thermos Company has been supplemented by consumer research. What designs or colours did consumers prefer? What was their preference for a type of closure? What were their views on existing vacuum flasks? From the answers to these and many other questions, plus Thermos' know-how and exhaustive testing, has come the Thermos '59 range of vacuum flasks. Consumer tested for even

The IMPROVED No. 15 range

For 1959 the IMPROVED No. 15 flask range (four sizes) will include the consumer selected designs and colours. With new sure-seal hygienic lock-on stopper, ensuring leak-proof closure. It snaps on and lifts off EASILY. No germ traps in this POURER LIP–SNAP STOPPER

with Sure-Seal hygienic lock-on stopper



New contour provides greater sealing

Extended lip and new manufacturing technique ensures simple on and off



With improved easy to use "lock on" stopper

Sure flow all-angle crevice free pourer lip

Consumer selected designs

4 convenient-to-user sizes

Backed by Thermos efficiency guarantee

Order through your THERMOS wholesaler
REGISTERED TRADE MARK

THERMOS LIMITED
SEYMOUR ROAD · LEYTON · LONDON E10

INTENSIVE 1959 SALES PROMOTION SUPPORT

T.V. campaign

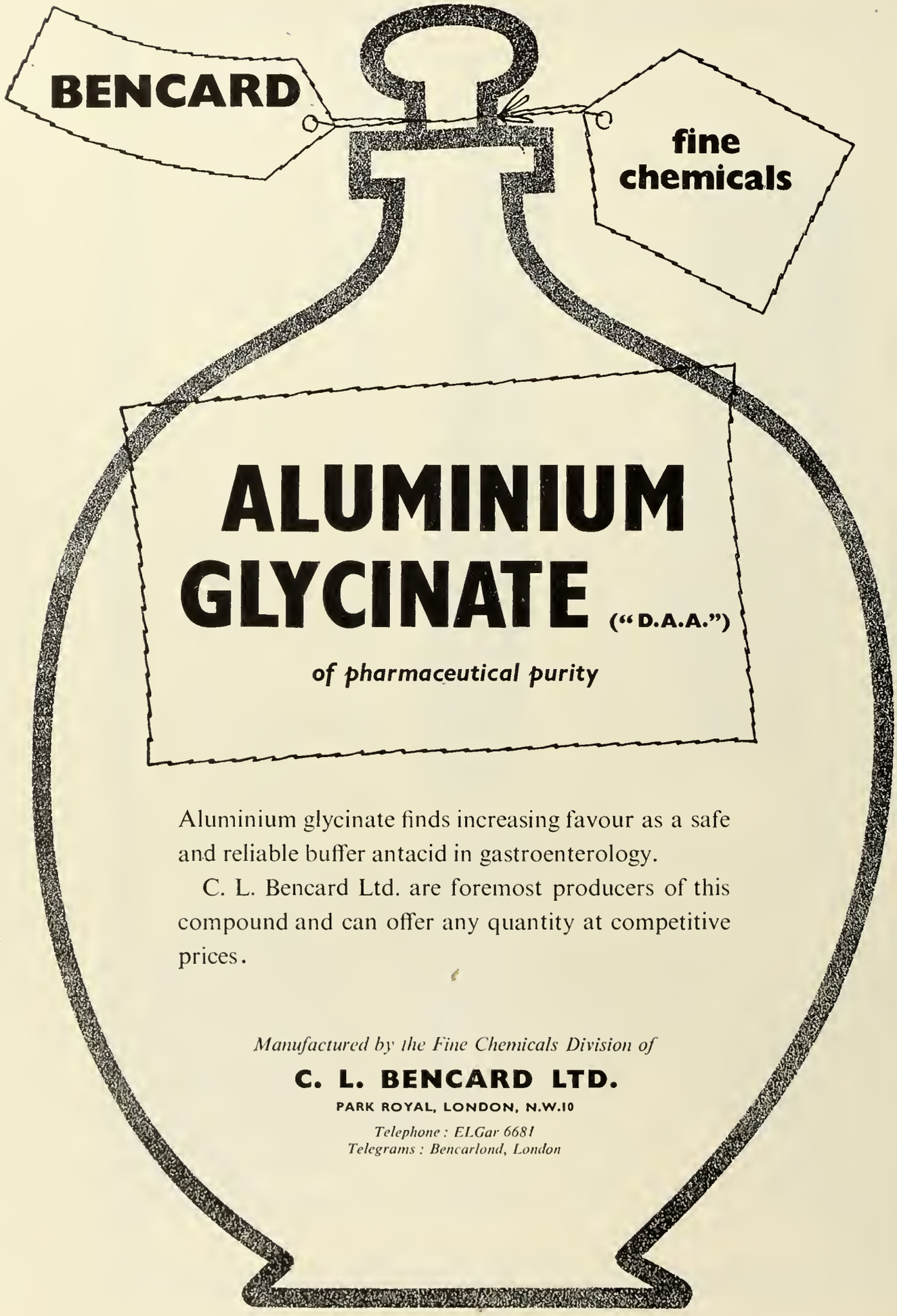
TV

In '58 Thermos pioneered the way with the first-ever Vacuum Ware campaign. For 1959 plans are bigger and more powerful for this hard hitting sales medium. Full details will be coming your way.

PRESS campaign

PRESS

Every year Thermos have provided the most telling advertising support in national press and national magazines, 1959 will be no exception. Full details will be coming to you later.



ALUMINIUM GLYCINATE ("D.A.A.")

of pharmaceutical purity

Aluminium glycinate finds increasing favour as a safe and reliable buffer antacid in gastroenterology.

C. L. Bencard Ltd. are foremost producers of this compound and can offer any quantity at competitive prices.

Manufactured by the Fine Chemicals Division of

C. L. BENCARD LTD.

PARK ROYAL, LONDON, N.W.10

Telephone : ELGar 6681
Telegrams : Bencarlond, London



How Mr. Smith gets them

Had Mr. Smith, in the guise of a sandwichman, made a practice of standing outside his pharmacy appealing for regular customers, he could not have done better than sell Silcot.

It is one of the virtues of selling Silcot towels that women come back for them time after time. This is a customer-habit that goes on for years.

And an old hand like Mr. Smith well knows that when women come in for one line they very often go out with others, too.

Good as it is to get regular customers and constant sales, Mr. Smith never allows himself to overlook extra discounts which he gets on Silcot and the other towels which we manufacture. He realises that the one effective answer to bigger expenses is . . . bigger profits. Yes, Mr. Smith has his wits about him.

MACDONALD & SON LTD. *of* MANCHESTER & LONDON

PORTLAND MILL, ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, LANCS. ASHton 4422 (10 lines).
25 HOLYWELL ROW, LONDON, E.C.2 BIShopsgate 4809 (2 lines).

Following the BIG TELEVISION SUCCESS *for* PERFUME 'X'

by André Philippe

we announce a further TELEVISION FILM PROGRAMME

WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 5th—LONDON TELEVISION AREA
WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 5th—GRANADA TELEVISION AREA
WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 5th—SCOTTISH TELEVISION AREA

Be prepared for the seasonable demand for *this* **NEW** exciting perfume.
All orders for PERFUME **'X'** include free Testers.

Price **13/6** per dozen plus 60% P.T. Retailing at **2/6**. Packed 2 dozen with display outer.

Please write for illustrated catalogue for all our other products :— AVAILABLE FROM YOUR WHOLESALERS

ANDRÉ PHILIPPE. SILMOR DISTRIBUTING CO.

16 COSWAY STREET, MARYLEBONE, LONDON, N.W.1 *Telephone : Paddington 6502*



The NEW Lastonet light-resistant stocking increases your profits!

First in the field once again, with improvements in surgical stockings, Lastonet now introduce *light-resistant rubber* into their elastic net.

Because this largely prevents the deterioration caused to rubber by exposure to light, it enhances the efficiency and lengthens the life of Lastonet Elastic *New* Stockings.

With this *added* advantage, Lastonet Stockings will be even more widely prescribed on the NHS, and your profits *must* be increased.

No stock problems with Lastonet Stockings! No risk. Every stocking is individually made to the patient's measure. Quick delivery and an excellent profit margin are assured.

Lastonet
ELASTIC
NET STOCKINGS

Nylon or Cotton *Send today for stocking measurement forms and display material.*

LASTONET PRODUCTS LTD, CARN BREA, REDRUTH, CORNWALL

This is the Pack for YOUR dispensary



Supplies obtainable from your usual Wholesaler

Manufactured and packed in the Laboratories of

Sample box gladly sent upon request from

RICHARD DANIEL & SON, LTD.

Mansfield Rd., Derby. Tel. 40671 (10 lines) and at
Grosvenor St., Ashton-u-Lyne. Tel. 5161 (9 lines)

TUSSOLA *for* TROUBLESOME COUGHS



A FIRST CLASS LINE

Sales of Tussola have increased considerably through recommendation. This cough preparation has for its basis a mixture of treacle, honey and liquorice with squill, peppermint and aniseed, etc., and a small dose of Pholcodine.

Pholcodine is considered to have all the advantages of morphine in the suppression of unproductive cough without its disadvantages. In its favour are its low toxicity and its lack of influence on bowel movement and tone; it is non-constipating and is well tolerated by children. It is also more active than Codeine, less toxic and has fewer reactions.

PRICES

	Trade	Purchase Tax	Retail including P.T.
4 oz. Bottle	**20/-** doz.	**6/-** doz.	**3/-** each
8 oz. Bottle	**31/-** doz.	**9/3** doz.	**5/-** each

Bonus and Crowner available

A PRODUCT OF *Cuxson, Gerrard & Co. Ltd.* OLDBURY, BIRMINGHAM

More and more women are reading this TRESS advertising...

in the big circulation papers reaching **80% of women over 16**



Hair styles come so easily when you set with TRESS

...because Tress makes your hair follow your fingers

SPRINKLED ON YOUR HAIR after your usual shampoo, fragrantly perfumed TRESS immediately makes your hair so easy to manage that a new cleverness seems to come into your fingers. Perfect pin curls and flattering waves come with astonishing ease just how and where you want them.

Only TRESS will work these near miracles because only TRESS contains the wonderful new hair-nutrients discovered in the Laboratories of L'Oreal · Paris. It's these which give your hair its completely new, pliant, shining beauty, new vitality, a new readiness to follow your fingers.

*This lovely hairstyle was created by Pierre Lebreuilly, of Paris, who always uses TRESS in his Salon.

Never just set your hair with water. It will eventually make it harsh and dry. Set with TRESS and your hair will become and remain in beautiful condition.

Your hair will look twice as lovely, twice as shining, and your style will stay in place, manageable and shapely, for twice the usual time.

TRESS sets, curls and conditions your hair

Makes your set look twice as lovely for twice as long

A creation of L'OREAL · PARIS.
The World's Greatest Makers of Hair Beauty Products

YOUNG women
HAIR CONSCIOUS women
WOMEN with money to spend

} will all want to buy from you



TRADE TERMS

Small Size Price 8/10 per dozen bottles plus 60% tax selling at 1/6½ per bottle.

Large Size Price 14/6 per dozen bottles plus 60% tax selling at 2/6½ per bottle.

a creation of L'OREAL · PARIS

From your usual wholesaler or from: GOLDEN LIMITED, 7 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1. Hyde Park 1671

Republic of Ireland enquiries to: Lilmar, Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Santry, Dublin.



FBA WINTER PRODUCTS

now being promoted to the Medical Profession

Refagan

Antipyretic-analgesic with a non-sedating antihistamine for basic early control of colds and influenza infections.

Tubes of 10 tablets— Retail price 3/3 plus P. Tax
Bottles of 100 tablets— „ „ 25/6 „ „

Iversal

Antiseptic lozenges for local treatment of all mouth and throat infections. Free from risk of sensitization. Harmless to the intestinal flora. Iversal Troches do not contain any local anaesthetic.

Plastic pocket dispensers of 15—
Retail price 3/6 (exempt P.T.)

Detigon

A new antitussive of high efficiency, basically different from existing cough suppressors and suitable for adults and children of all ages. Significantly free from undesirable side effects, virtually non-toxic and does not cause addiction or constipation.

Dropper bottles of 10 ml. Retail price 3/- plus P. Tax
Bottles of 50 ml. (Dispensing Pack) „ „ 14/- „ „

MAXIMUM TRADE TERMS THROUGH YOUR WHOLESALER

FARBENFABRIKEN BAYER A.G. FBA LEVERKUSEN GERMANY

Since these products are distributed only through pharmacists, samples and literature of any or all of them will gladly be supplied on request.

Sole distributors for Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., Leverkusen, Germany, are Levmedic Ltd., 37-41, Bedford Row, London, W.C.1, to whom all communications should be addressed.

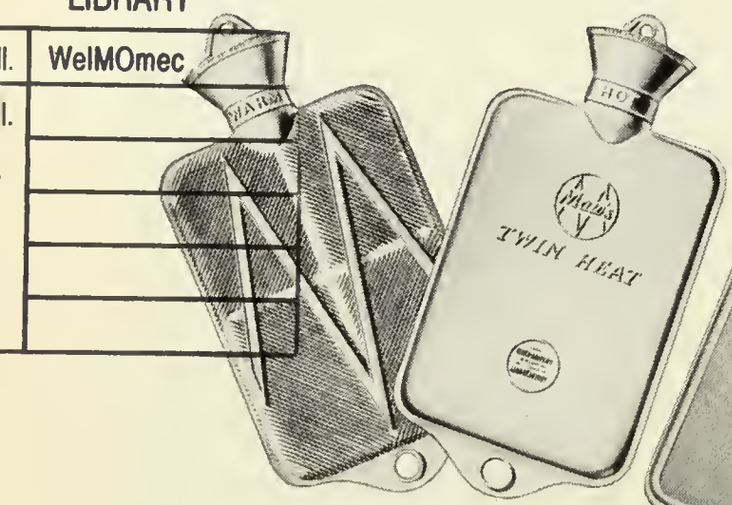
C

a fully competitive highly profitable Chemists only range

WELLCOME INSTITUTE LIBRARY
WelMOmec



MAW'S **COSY**
Sky high value—rock bottom price
Retail 5/- Trade 42/- doz

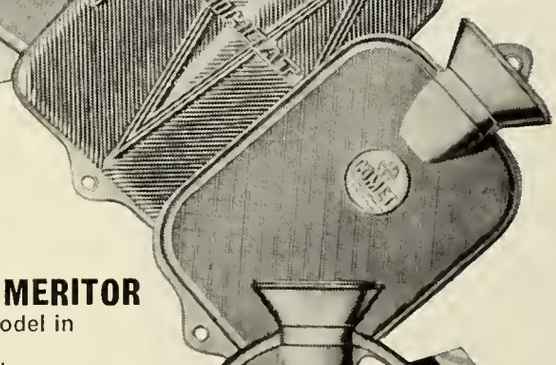


MAW'S **TWIN HEAT**
Retail 7/- Trade 59/- doz

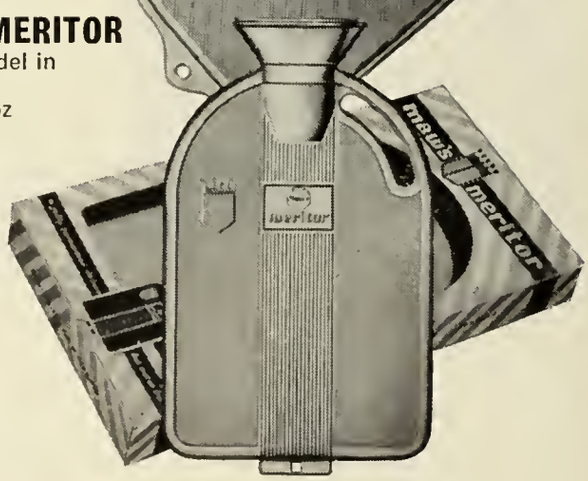


MAW'S **SUPERHEAT**
with rubber or Schrader stopper
Retail 6/6 Trade 54/- doz

MAW'S **UNIHEAT**
Retail 8/- Trade 67/- doz



MAW'S **COMET**
Retail 6/2 Trade 50/- doz



MAW'S **1958 MERITOR**
Luxury presentation model in window-type carton
Retail 8/9 Trade 72/- doz

Maw's



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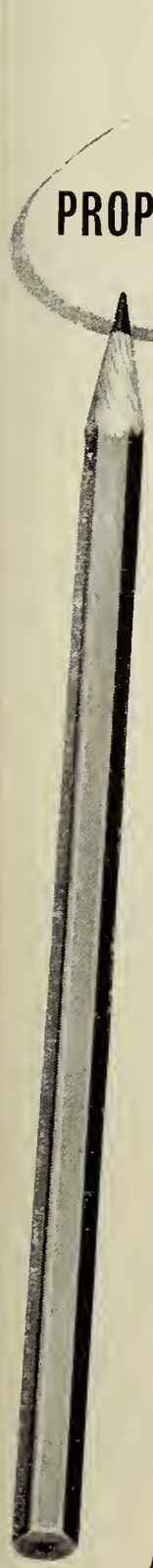


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ESTABLISHED 1859

The weekly newspaper for pharmacy and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical and fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

Volume 170 November 29, 1958 No. 4110

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The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 170 NOVEMBER 29, 1958 No. 4110

Scottish Drug Tariff

SPECIFIED PACKS FOR PRICING

THE method of payment to Scottish chemist contractors for certain standard drugs and proprietary preparations is being changed from December 1.

The items affected and the packs or quantities upon which pricing is to be based after that date are as follows:

STANDARD DRUGS	QUANTITY
Tab. acid. acetylsalicyl., gr. 5	500
Tab. acid. acetylsalicyl. co.,	500
Tab. ferr. sulph. co., B.P.C.	500
Ac. tann., B.P.	100 gm.
Camphora, B.P.	100 gm.
Liq. iod. fort., B.P.	100 mils
Ol. theobrom., B.P.	100 gm.
Pot. iod., B.P.	100 gm.
Pulv. cret. aromat. c opio, B.P. '53	100 gm.
Pulv. lobel. co., B.P.C. '49	250 gm.
Rheum pulver., B.P.	100 gm.
Tinct. cardam. aromat., B.P.C.,	100 mils
Tinct. chlorof. et morph. co., B.P.C. '49	100 mils
Tinct. zingib. fort., B.P.	100 mils
Ung. cinchocain. co., B.P.C.	100 gm.
Ung. gall. c. opio, B.P.C.	250 gm.
Ung. hydrarg., B.P. '53	250 gm.

PROPRIETARY PREPARATIONS	PACK SIZE
Agarol	80 oz.
Alophen pills	500
Amytal tablets gr. ½	500
Bellergal tablets	250
Benadryl elixir	80 oz.
Beplete elixir	40 oz.
Carbrital capsules	250
Cardophyllin tablets	250
Codis tablets	500
Distaquaine-V tablets 60 mgm.	200
Drinamyl tablets	1,000
Equanil tablets 400 mgm.	250
Fergon tablets	1,000
Ferromyn tablets	1,000
Franol tablets	500
Largactil tablets 25 mgm.	500
Mycardol tablets	1,000
Nembutal capsules, gr. 1½	500
Neurophosphates	80 oz.
Panadol tablets	500
Penicillin-V Pulvules, 125 mgm.	500
Phenergan tablets 25 mgm.	500
Priscol tablets	200
Prodexin tablets	240
Solprin tablets	500
Sonalgin tablets	500
Sulphamezathine tablets	500
Sulphatriad suspension	40 oz.
Sulphatriad tablets	500
Tuinal Pulvules gr. 3	500
Urolucosil tablets	250
Veganin tablets	500
Veracolate tablets	500

A Glucose "Racket"?

A DOCTOR ATTACKS ADVERTISING

A WARNING about what he describes as the "glucose racket" is given in the annual report of Eastbourne's Medical Officer of Health (Dr. Kenneth Vickery). Dr. Vickery states that public health inspectors had drawn his attention on several occasions to a current trend in advertising which seeks to impress the public of the values of various sweatmeats and beverages which have "added glucose" or "contain glucose for immediate energy" or which are "rich in glucose." In the absence of any standard, says Dr. Vickery, there appears to be no contravention of the section of the Food and Drugs Act. which relates to false or misleading statements "But the public would do well to remember that commercial glucose is a cheap article. . . . It is no more advantageous as a nutrient than common sugar, of which the average person already consumes more than enough in one form or another."

Free Trade Area

GERMAN ATTITUDE EXPLAINED

SPEAKING on the proposed Free Trade Area at the quarterly luncheon of the Proprietary Association of Great Britain on November 20, the German Ambassador in London (Herr Hans von Herwarth) said that Europe could not have a common defence policy if it were economically divided. A wider plan than the Common Market, which was to start on January 1, 1959, was as vital to Germany as it was to Britain, since both countries wished to sell their goods all over the world. The community of six was not sufficient, since 70 per cent. of the goods imported by them came from non-participating countries, and two-thirds of their exports likewise went to the outside world. Without F.T.A., an already divided Europe would be split again. Such a policy was nonsense. From their earlier history the Germans were aware of the trade benefits derived from a customs union. In forthcoming talks between Dr. Adenauer and General de Gaulle. the Ambassador was sure that the German point of view, which was identical with that of the British, would be pressed hard in favour of the wider plan.

Royal Society

1958 MEDAL AWARDS

THE Queen has approved recommendations by the Council of the Royal Society for the award of Royal medals for 1958 to Professor H. S. W. Massey, F.R.S. (Quain professor of physics, University College, University of London) for contributions to physics (particularly for his experimental and theoretical studies of collision phenomena in gases), and Professor A. L. Hodgkin, F.R.S. (Royal Society research professor) (for his work on the mechanism of excitation and conduction in nerve and muscle). The Society's Copley medal has been awarded to Professor



EDINBURGH GOLFERS AND THEIR GUESTS: A group photographed at the annual dinner of the Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Club, held on November 12. Left to right: Messrs. J. Gibson (Glasgow Pharmacy G.C.); H. H. Campbell; A. Nelson Fleming (captain); A. M. Busby (Glasgow Pharmacy G.S.); J. W. Upton. Standing: Messrs. W. H. Chambers; J. Summers, Glasgow; C. F. Ireland; G. W. Allan; T. H. Hughes; T. Hare; G. MacPherson (vice-captain); and W. Dakers.

J. E. Littlewood, F.R.S. (lately Rouse Ball professor of mathematics, University of Cambridge) for contributions to many branches of analysis; the Rumford medal to Sir Thomas Merton, K.B.E., F.R.S. (formerly professor of spectroscopy, Oxford University), for researches in optics; the Davy medal to Professor R. G. W. Norrish, F.R.S. (professor of physical chemistry, University of Cambridge) for work in chemical kinetics, especially photochemistry; the Darwin medal to Sir Gavin de Beer, F.R.S. (director of the British Museum, Natural History), for contributions to evolutionary biology; the Sylvester medal to Professor M. H. A. Newman, F.R.S. (Fielden professor of mathematics, University of Manchester) for contributions to mathematical logic; and the Hughes medal to Professor E. N. da C. Andrade, F.R.S. (emeritus professor of physics, University of London) for researches in classical physics.

Calling the Doctor

PATIENTS GET A REMINDER

THE Ministry of Health announces that National Health Service patients are going to be reminded from time to time of the following points: Requests for a home visit should normally be made before 10 a.m. and only in exceptional circumstances after that hour: doctors should not be asked to make a home visit unless the patient is genuinely unfit to attend the surgery; visits to doctors' surgeries should be made only during surgery hours except by special appointment; patients could help by giving their N.H.S. number and should check that it is shown on their medical card; parents should remember that many drugs and tablets are dangerous to small children and should be kept out of their reach.

Dentists and N.H.S.

DISSATISFIED WITH N.H.S.

AT a meeting of the General Dental Practitioners' Association held in London recently, Mr. G. C. Armitage, Manchester, declared that the dental profession would be doing the best thing for themselves in leaving the National Health Service. He attacked the "far-too-low" average income of £2,000 per annum received by dentists in the Service, and said there was unrest among dentists because of low fees; a sense of insecurity; the dissolving of the Dental Board; and lack of confidence in Government departments.

Retail Sales

BOARD OF TRADE STATISTICS

RECENTLY issued Board of Trade figures show that sales of chemists' goods by independent retailers were 8 per cent. lower in September than in August and 0·7 per cent. lower than in September 1957. Large retailers' sales were 10·9 per cent. lower in September than in August but 2·3 per cent. higher than in September 1957. Sales by Co-operative Societies were 0·6 per cent. lower in September than in August but the same as in September 1957. The figures do not include N.H.S. receipts.

IRISH NEWS

THE REPUBLIC

Students' Meeting

I.P.S.A. JOIN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

THE decision to join the Irish Students' Association was reported by Mr. John O'Brien (president) as one of the outstanding events of the year, in his address to the recent annual meeting of the Irish Pharmaceutical Students' Association held in Dublin. Mr. O'Brien urged students to support the Chemists' and Students' Debating Society which needed many more active members. He thanked the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and the Society's registrar and his staff for all the assistance they had given the student body during the year. Mr. F. Loughman, T.D. (vice-president of the Society), addressing the students, said that all the efforts of the Society's Council were directed towards keeping the status of the members as high as possible. Pharmacists should take a much more active part in public affairs and in that way not only give service to the country but their own profession as well by enhancing its prestige. Mr. C. J. Cremen (a member of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council), moving the adoption of Mr. Brien's report, recalled the days when the Students' Association was founded. He had never anticipated then that it would have grown so well in such a short time. Dr. R. Timoney (dean of the College of Pharmacy) seconding, said he thought that every student should be a member of the Association which had done so much good work. He would like to see the incoming students' council establish closer contact with student-apprentices. At its first meeting following the annual meeting the newly-elected council of I.P.S.A. chose the following officers: *President*, Sean Gardiner; *Treasurer*, Val Harte; *Secretary*, Tadgh MacGiolla Riogh; *Liaison secretary*, Bernard Tedders, M.P.S.I.; *Assistant secretary*, Miss Audrey Isdell; *Council*, T. Cashman, T. Moran, L. MacDermott, J. O'Brien and Miss Elizabeth Casey.

Benevolent Fund Dance

SOCIAL EVENT OF THE YEAR

THE big social event of the year in pharmacy in the Republic—the Benevolent Fund dance—is being held on December 2 at Gresham hotel, Dublin. Tickets are 25s. each and tables may be booked at the hotel on production of tickets. The dance committee working under its chairman (Mrs. C. O'Connor, M.P.S.I.) have been exerting every effort to make this year's event the best yet. Dancing is from 10 p.m. to 3 a.m. during which many "spot" prizes are being awarded. In addition a well-stocked Christmas hamper is being raffled in aid of the Fund. For several years the proceeds from the annual dance have been the mainstay of the Fund, and now more than ever, when demands on the Fund are increasingly heavy, is the success of the dance necessary. Those who for some reason are unable to attend can help by sending a subscription to the dance committee at the College of Pharmacy, Shrewsbury Road, Ballsbridge, Dublin. Subscriptions may be sent to the chairman, or to the treasurers (Mr. Denis Costello and Mr. Aloysius Digan). Miss Elizabeth Smyth is the honorary secretary of the committee (c/o Mr. David Murphy, M.P.S.I., Kilmainham, Dublin). Dance tickets may be obtained from any member of the dance committee.

A Golden Jubilee

IRISH DRUG ASSOCIATION CELEBRATIONS

NEXT year the Irish Drug Association is celebrating its golden jubilee. To mark the event the I.D.A. Committee have decided to hold a special dinner in the autumn of 1959 to which Irish pharmacists and drug associations outside the Republic are to be invited to be represented. The first Drug Association was started in 1909 following a meeting at 67 Lower Mount Street, the former headquarters of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. It was called the Dublin Retail Drug Association and elected the late Sir Thomas Robinson as its first president. Later the scope of that pioneer body was extended and its name changed to the Dublin and Provincial Retail Drug Association, which itself on the extension of its activities all over the State became merged into the present Irish Drug Association.

THE NORTH

Associates' Section

OFFICERS ELECTED FOR 1958–59

A MEETING of the committee of the Associates' Section of the Ulster Chemists' Association was held in Belfast on November 10, Mr. W. T. Hunter (chairman) presiding. It was unanimously agreed that Mr. R. G. P. McMullan should be co-opted to the committee as a *student representative*, and that Mr. W. R. Davidson should be co-opted to the social subcommittee. Arising from the annual meeting, it was agreed that a letter should be sent to the executive committee of Ulster Chemists' Association, setting out proposals on earlier closing hours and additional holidays for pharmacists, and asking for the executive's views. It was agreed to appoint a subcommittee to inquire into grants available to pharmacy students studying pharmacy, and to hold over discussion on that until the December meeting. Mr. W. T. Hunter was re-elected *Chairman* and the following officers were elected: *Vice-chairman*, H. M. Hamilton; *Secretary*, A. J. T. Thompson; *Treasurer*, W. Mitchell; *Assistant Treasurer*, J. E. Morley; *Representatives on Joint Council*, W. T. Hunter and H. M. Hamilton (ex officio), J. Kerr and G. E. McIlhagger; *Representative on Northern Ireland Chemists' Benevolent Fund Committee*, J. Kerr; *Hospital Pharmacist Representative*, G. E. McIlhagger; *Social Subcommittee Convener*, G. P. Taylor; *Auditor*, Miss M. Meneely. The following were approved for associateship:—*Pharmaceutical Chemist*, T. M. Loughrey; *Unqualified Assistant*, D. G. Anglin.

NEWS IN BRIEF

GLASS manufacturers Jules Lang & Son, 96 Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1, celebrate their centenary in December.

AMONG the refuse collected from the home of Mr. Harry Hall, M.P.S., Poulton Road, Fleetwood, who died intestate in August 1957, was a tin box containing £370 in notes.

THE Import Duties (Exemptions) (No. 22) Order, 1958 (S.I. 1958, No. 1896), exempts *N*-(2-aminoethyl) ethanolamine from duty under the Import Duties Act, 1932, for the period November 25 to December 31.

COULSDON chamber of commerce is to ask the support of the East Surrey and Croydon chambers in pressing for compensation to be paid to traders who sustained losses due to purchase-tax cuts in the last Budget.

AFTER the death of a number of cattle in Somerset a meeting was held in London recently between manufacturers of arsenical sprays and a committee of the National Farmers' Union.

REVISED copies of the Ministry of Health's handbook for ophthalmic medical practitioners, ophthalmic opticians and dispensing opticians have been sent to those practitioners in the National Health Service in England and Wales.

A PROPOSAL that the World Health organisation (W.H.O.) should organise an international public health and medical research year has been unanimously recommended to the organisation by its social, humanitarian and cultural committee.

BECAUSE drugs stolen from a chemist's shop at the corner of Price Street and Vittoria Street, Birkenhead, in an overnight break-in recently could prove dangerous to children, police loudspeaker cars toured parts of the town issuing warnings. The drugs included tablets of Omnopon and antibiotics in various forms.

A COURSE of ten lectures on "Pharmacological Aspects of New Drugs" is being given by Dr. K. J. Child at 7.30 p.m. on Mondays, commencing January 12, 1959, at the boys' County School, Gayton Road, Harrow. Fee for the course is £1 which should be sent with applications (cheques payable to Middlesex County Council) to Harrow Technical College, Station Road, Harrow, Middlesex.

SPORT

Golf.—EDINBURGH CHEMISTS' GOLF CLUB, at Edinburgh, on November 12. Annual dinner. Prizes for the season were presented as follows:—*Championship*, 1, C. F. Ireland, 2, R. S. Mathison; *T. & H. Smith trophy*, 1, A. M. Dinwoodie, 2, H. W. Nicholson; *Edinburgh Chemists' trophy*, J. Liddell; *Pinkerton Gibson trophy, Thornton & Ross* and *Captain's prizes*, M. Rainy Brown; *B.D.H. trophy*, J. Ferguson and H. Davidson; *Crookes' trophy, Duncan, Flockhart* and *Raimes tankards*, J. H. Groat; *A. E. Mason* and *W. Hill & Co. prizes*, H. Campbell; *H.B. tankard*, J. A. Stenhouse; *Stephen tankard*, J. B. McCaig; *David Brown medal* and *MacFarlan prize*, A. H. Gillies; *Allenburys* and *4711 prizes*, T. H. Hughes; *James Finlay prize*, G. W. Allan; *Organon prize*, D. McCallum; *A. & H. Cox prize*, H. G. Glass; *Vice-captain's prize*, J. Liddell.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Satisfying Oneself

Restrictive practices are not without their detractors these days, though some restrictive measures bring their own troubles to those who hold the monopoly. The holding of a stock of Dangerous Drugs, purchased or, as the register used to say with delightful vagueness, "otherwise obtained," carries with it more responsibility than privilege. Your leading article (p. 557) dealing with the proceedings before the Bournemouth magistrates' court, indicates very clearly the hazards surrounding the pharmacist in the course of his duties, and a perusal of the report itself leaves, as you say, many questions unanswered. The whole case appears to have revolved round what are considered "reasonably sufficient steps," and that, from the evidence, is difficult to define. I have, not for the first time, carefully studied the Regulation under which the charges were brought, and, not for the first time, I am struck by its ambiguity. That part of the Regulation under 15(1) (b) states that a person shall not supply a drug or preparation on a prescription "unless he either is acquainted with the signature of the person by whom it purports to be given and has no reason to suppose that it is not genuine or" (and this was the important phrase) "has taken reasonably sufficient steps to satisfy himself that it is genuine." You point out the difficulties inherent in what may be considered reasonably sufficient steps, and there was great argument in court as to that. But the next part of the sentence reads "to satisfy *himself* that it is genuine." There is nothing in the wording of the paragraph to the effect that the person concerned must satisfy a policeman, or a bench of magistrates, or an inspector or anyone else. It seems to me that many of us could in like circumstances provide evidence of reasonably sufficient steps which satisfied ourselves, and that, literally, appears to conform to the wording of that section of the Act. If the law is to be interpreted as written, I can see no other meaning in the words.

Nettles

The paragraph on p. 561, culled from John Wesley's *Primitive Physick*, makes reference to the use of nettles, in the form of a decoction, for the spitting of blood. That belief held for many years, and at one time the nettle was greatly in favour as a medicinal plant. Brook says of it that it is a plant of the sort "like a dun or other disagreeable friend; if you only come in contact with him once, you are likely to remember it ever after." For a time it was thought to possess astringent qualities, and it was averred that a leaf put upon the tongue and pressed against the roof of the mouth would stop bleeding at the nose. The chief use was the restoration to their usual functions of paralytic limbs by stinging. Broth or gruel was made, and the young leaves were eaten in spring. Other remarkable uses were the removal of obstructions, the treatment of stone in the kidney, jaundice, and the gargling of sore throats. But there was, in one account I read, a sting also in the tail. "The nettle is refused by quadrupeds in general—the ass excepted."

Friendly Aliens

The immigration of an increasing number of white-bearded, old gentlemen in red cloaks, centred mainly in the large stores, is an untimely reminder that Christmas is on the way. Their passports appear to be issued earlier every year until it almost seems as though they are brought into the country by the later Continental holidaymakers. They seem to be quickly assimilated into the customs of our own people, as I can testify. I once accompanied a small boy in a coach—a cross between an old horse-bus and a diesel-train—to the grotto in which the benevolent old saint was spending his time. Our arrival seemed to be unheralded, for he was "discovered," as the stage directions have it, wearing a pair of spectacles, peering at the racing edition of a well-known sporting newspaper, and making notes with a stub of pencil. I have often wondered if anyone ever thinks of giving them a Christmas present for themselves, or if their lives are devoted to giving. The choice would, of course, be limited.

BRANCH EVENTS

OXFORD

The Rôle of the Pharmacist

MODERN medicine was now so complex that there must be someone to advise the medical profession on the drugs they were prescribing and that rôle was one for which the modern pharmacist was well equipped. The pharmacist was also the person equipped to advise the public. That was stated by DR. HAROLD DAVIS (chief pharmacist, Ministry of Health) in proposing the toast of the Oxfordshire Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society at the Branch's annual dinner and dance held at Oxford on October 30. Dr. Davis referred to the fact that it was just four years since he had been chairman of the British Pharmaceutical Conference when it was held in Oxford and he spoke of the pleasure it gave him to return. The toast of "The Guests" was proposed by Mr. W. H. Calvert and was responded to by COUNCILLOR G. G. HAMMOND, Reading.

WEST HERTFORDSHIRE

Dinner and Dance

MR. J. J. WALSH (chairman) presided at the annual dinner and dance of the West Hertfordshire (formerly Watford and St. Albans Branch) of the Pharmaceutical Society on November 17. The high attendance of 180 was possibly, he thought, a celebration of the new title. At all events appearances suggested a healthy and happy membership. During the lifetime of the National Health Service, said Mr. Walsh, ten years had been added on to the expected span of life. That might bring wiser counsels to bear on the activities of the Society's Council, but there was one aspect that he could endorse wholeheartedly: the "code of ethics." Integrity was a part of pharmacy, and that was his special message to younger members of the profession. Mr. Walsh was proposing the toast of the Society, and it was acknowledged by MR. ALLEN ALDINGTON (a member of Council). It was time, he said, that the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain began to blow its own trumpet. It was one of the finest in the world, the prototype of many others. "The Guests" was proposed by MR. J. E. ANDERSON, and MR. B. J. THOMAS, in reply, said that, as a member of one of the oldest branches ("the Western") he was fascinated by the enthusiasm and virility of the West Herts Branch.

NOTTINGHAM

The Blessed Tranquilliser

"TRANQUILLISER is a blessed word—but sometimes for the medical practitioner it can be a blessed nuisance," said DR. G. M. WODDIS (president, Nottingham Branch of the British Medical Association) when proposing the toast to the Pharmaceutical Society at the recent annual dinner and dance in Nottingham of the local Branch of the Society. A record number of members and their guests attended the function. Among the guests were the lord mayor and lady mayoress of Nottingham (Alderman and Mrs. Joseph Littlefair), Mr. T. Heseltine (a member of the Society's Council) and Mrs. Heseltine, Mr. N. F. Baylis (clerk to Nottingham City and County Executive Council) and Mrs. Baylis and Dr. Woddis. MR. WILFRED NEWBOLD (chairman of the Branch) in proposing the toast to the city of Nottingham, said how glad he was that his term of office coincided with that of the lord mayor because it gave him the opportunity of thanking him for the assistance and advice Alderman Littlefair had given him, as secretary, when the British Pharmaceutical Conference visited Nottingham in 1952. Nottingham had one of the few Universities that gave degrees in pharmacy, but that seemed only right in a city that owed much of its prosperity and its educational facilities to the pharmaceutical industry. The lord mayor made a witty and pungent speech in reply. DR. WODDIS, in proposing the toast to the Society, thanked pharmacists and the pharmaceutical industry for the drugs they had placed in the doctors' hands with particular reference to those used in connection with mental illness. Through the use of tranquillisers in mental hospitals many people who previously had spent years in mental hospitals were now able to be about again. MR. HESELTINE replied on behalf of the Society. DR. H. A. TURNER (Nottingham University and vice-chairman of the Branch) proposed the health of the guests and the ladies. He assured the chairman that the University never "gave" any degrees. MRS KENNETH BROOKE (wife of the Branch secretary) replied and congratulated pharmacists on the skill with which they managed to draw the thin red line between their professional activities and their salesmanship!

EDINBURGH

Bacterial Fimbriae

ADDRESSING members at the recent opening meeting of the season of the Edinburgh and South-eastern Scottish Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, DR. R. R. GILLIES said that "Bacterial fimbriae" could be defined as non-flagellar, filamentous appendages possessed by many Gram-negative bacilli. They were usually peritrichous in distribution and being only half the width of flagella they could be demonstrated only by electromicroscopy. The majority of fimbriate strains showed phase-variation. Serial culture in fluid media such as nutrient broth selected the fimbriate, and serial culture on the surface of solid nutrient agar selected the non-fimbriate, phase. That fimbriæ were not artefacts derived from such material as capsules had been shown by comparative electromicroscopy and also by the replica technique of Schreill and Schleich. Indirect evidence of fimbriation could be obtained by virtue of the hæmagglutinating activity of fimbriate-phase cultures. No such activity could be demonstrated with the homologous culture in its non-fimbriate phase. Hæmagglutination was only one of several adhesion phenomena displayed by fimbriate strains; more interest was attached to the adhesion of such strains to colonic epithelial cells, an effect that probably had a survival value to the fimbriate cell in that its excretion in the fæces was delayed, and in pathogenic species, e.g. *Shigella flexneri*, would explain, at least in part, the chronic carriage by the human host. Fimbriæ were antigenic and in *Shigella flexneri* the fimbrial antigens were the dominant and non-type-specific agglutinogen, and as such they could defy serological typing of epidemic strains of *Sh. flexneri* in certain circumstances. Varying degrees of sharing the fimbrial antigens of *Sh. flexneri* and the majority of fimbriate strains of *Escherichia coli* had been found by cross-absorption tests; no such sharing had been found in preliminary tests with *Bact. cloacae*, salmonella, proteus or providence strains in their fimbriate phase. The adhesion phenomena could be inhibited by adding fimbrial antiserum and was also much diminished, and frequently inhibited by D-mannose and methyl mannoside when tested in 2 per cent. solutions—no such effect was seen when many other sugars were similarly tested.

A CENTRAL DRUG RESEARCH BODY?

Suggestions at a meeting of the Society's Scottish Department

RIVALRY among the manufacturers of drugs had reached the stage where they should form a central research organisation, said DR. ALEXANDER KENNEDY (professor of psychological medicine, University of Edinburgh) at Edinburgh on November 14. Professor Kennedy was giving the inaugural sessional lecture—"The Psychology of Clinical Trials"—to the Scottish Department of the Pharmaceutical Society.

He said that important sources of error were introduced by the urge to complete clinical trials quickly. It took time to evaluate a drug, but competition between firms and the haste to help the patient resulted in an emphasis on the large, brief single trial. Many manufacturers were aware of that and were behaving responsibly, but others were encouraging trials having little purpose beyond introducing drugs to doctors and inciting them to believe in those preparations.

"Rivalry has reached a point at which the combination of some firms to form a central research organisation may be advisable. This has been successful in engineering and in the aircraft industry, and if it were applied in this field it would promote confidence in the physician and the public." Manufacturers should be able, said Professor Kennedy, to prove to the public that their drugs might—in some cases at least—produce the effects aimed or hinted at; and they should be able to show that reasonable precautions had been taken to prove that the drugs had no serious side-effects. Many drugs had had to be abandoned after an initial and unjustifiable enthusiasm, so the longer way, with sequential trials, was not only safer but might be quicker.

"C&D" artist at NOTTINGHAM

AND DISTRICT BRANCH
ANNUAL DINNER
6th NOVEMBER 1958



LEGAL REPORTS

Unregistered Premises

THE West Cumberland Trading Farmers' Society, Ltd., 19 Knockushan Street, Girvan, were fined a total of £15 in Ayr sheriff court recently when they admitted selling a poison on July 26 to an Edinburgh inspector on unregistered premises, and displaying the sign "Pharmacy" when they were not registered pharmaceutical chemists, in contravention of the Pharmacy Acts.

A Hot-water Bottle That Split

THE Durable Rubber Manufacturing Co., Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, appealed unsuccessfully on November 19 against an award of £75 by the Brighton county court to Gillian Steer, Hartington Road, Brighton. The damages were awarded after a rubber hot-water bottle had burst in the child's bed and scalded her. Lord Justice Jenkins said in the Court of Appeal that the judge had found that the bottle had been properly treated between the time when it was bought and the time when it burst three months later. As a matter of inference the judge had held that the tear was due to a defect in it before it left the factory. Lord Justice Jenkins thought that the judge was warranted in arriving at that finding. A hot-water bottle was expected to last three years, and the one in question had split after three months. That called for an explanation by the company why a bottle that was defective and dangerous was allowed to get into the hands of an unsuspecting member of the public. The onus of proof had shifted, and it was for the defendant company to show that they had not been negligent or give some explanation of the cause of the accident that did not connote negligence. In his Lordship's view, the defendants had failed to discharge that onus. He looked at the case as very much one of fact, and was not prepared to differ from the judge.

Spanish "Champagne"

THE jury at the Central Criminal Court, London, on November 24, acquitted the Costa Brava Wine Co., Ltd., Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C., of applying the false trade description "Spanish champagne" to twelve bottles of Spanish wine. They also found them not guilty of selling twelve bottles of wine to which a false trade description had been applied (see *C. & D.*, July 26, p. 90). On the direction of Mr. Justice McNair the company was also found formally not guilty of applying the false trade description "champagne" to twelve bottles of Spanish wine, and to selling that wine to which a false trade description had been applied. The judge ordered the prosecution to pay the whole of the costs, including the costs incurred at the magistrate's court. The prosecution had alleged that the company had infringed the Merchandise Marks Acts by describing their wine as "Spanish champagne" because champagne meant a white sparkling wine produced in the Champagne district of France and nothing else. In his address to the jury the judge said there was no doubt that in the wine trade and among the wine-buying public such wines as sherry, burgundy, and sauternes had ceased to have their original meanings. It might well be that there was nothing misleading in describing a wine as "Australian sherry" or "South African sherry" because it had been the practice for many years, but the jury would have to consider whether that could be said of champagne.

£5,000 Deficit and No Accounts

"THE prosecution submit that the defendant has behaved in a perfectly irresponsible manner . . . he carried on trading like an ostrich with its head buried in the sand when books would have showed him it was time to stop." Accused was John Henry Whelch, M.P.S., 12 The Square, Kenilworth, Warwicks, who pleaded guilty to failing to keep proper books of accounts for two years before he was adjudged bankrupt. The petition of bankruptcy was presented in September. After setting up business in Kenilworth, Whelch had kept some books through 1953, but after 1954 had kept no accounts whatsoever. Mr. Walford White, prosecuting for the Board of Trade, said that, after the bankruptcy proceedings, when the Official Receiver stepped in on behalf of the creditors, "a sort of paper chase" was conducted at Whelch's premises. The only records were on strips of paper and cardboard boxes all over the place. Whelch was a bankrupt trading on the faith and trust of other people. It was only right, as the defendant well knew, that he should keep an account of other people's money. There were about eighty creditors, and at the time of the proceedings Whelch owed £5,212, of which over £4,000 was owing to his suppliers. Whelch agreed that he had not kept proper accounts but said he had no intention to defraud or deceive anybody. He fully intended to repay his creditors and said that pressure of business, which he had carried on alone, and domestic worries were the cause of his difficulties and his failure to keep records.

IN PARLIAMENT

By a Member of the Press Gallery, House of Commons

WHEN asked about the possibility of simplifying the procedure under which letters franked by a stamping machine must be handed in at a post office or collected at a firm's premises MR. E. MARPLES (Postmaster-General), in a written answer on November 19, stated that he hoped it would be possible to make some relaxations, but until certain inquiries were complete he could not say what they would be.

Leprosy

MR. N. PANELL, on November 21, asked the Minister of Health how many cases of leprosy were known in the United Kingdom in the years 1950 to 1957, respectively, or in such of those years for which records were kept. In a written answer MR. DEREK WALKER-SMITH stated that notification started in 1951, since when the numbers of notified cases living at the end of each year were—forty-six, 110, 135, 161, 174, 209, 237.

Weights and Measures

COLONEL BROMLEY-DAVENPORT asked the President of the Board of Trade on November 21, whether the regulations it was intended to lay before Parliament in the near future with regard to weights and measures were to be entirely confined to regulations dealing with foodstuffs and would not concern other commodities. SIR D. ECCLES: "Yes."

Carbromal Drugs

On November 24 MRS. H. SLATER asked the Minister of Health if his attention had been drawn to an article "Addiction to Unrestricted Drugs" in the *British Medical Journal*, October 18 (see *C. & D.*, October 25, p. 449) and what action he proposed to take on the problems raised and if any further consideration had been given to the restricting of "carbromal drugs." MR. WALKER-SMITH: The Secretary for Scotland and I have invited the Interdepartmental Committee on Drug Addiction to consider and advise us on the problem of preparations, including carbromal preparations, which are outside the scope of the Dangerous Drugs Act but which may be liable to produce addiction or to be habit-forming. The Committee has not yet concluded its consideration of this question.

DR. E. SUMMERSKILL asked whether he would not consider enlarging the Committee's terms of reference with a view to improving the machinery devised to examine the various products coming on the market now. "Surely the machinery is not adequate to cope with the increasing number of products now being put out by the proprietary houses."

MR. WALKER-SMITH replied that the terms of reference were already wide. Carbromal and bromvaletone were specifically referred to the Committee but the Committee's consideration was not limited to them. DR. SOMERVILLE HASTINGS asked if the Minister would carefully keep in mind the possible danger to patients of unnecessarily restricting the freedom of action of medical practitioners. MR. WALKER-SMITH: "As you know, guidance is given, I think acceptably, to the medical profession in these matters."

Poliomyelitis Vaccine

On the same day the Minister of Health answered a number of questions on poliomyelitis vaccination. He said that up to the end of October 7,185,117 children up to fifteen years of age in Great Britain had been registered, of whom 6,320,717 had received two doses of vaccine and 303,149 their first injection. Forty-one per cent., or just over 5 million, had still not been registered out of just over 12¼ million eligible children. The vaccine supply was now adequate to meet the hoped for demand and there were still a very small number of people who had registered for British vaccine without the alternative of accepting American vaccine.

INQUIRY INTO ADVERTISING REFUSED

Claims made for certain tooth-pastes and tranquillisers attacked

A DEMAND for an independent inquiry into advertising was made by MR. F. NOEL-BAKER in the House of Commons on November 21. He said his motion did not imply a general attack on the advertising industry; nor did it recommend any particular solution to the current problems. The aim was to suggest that the advertising industry was now sufficiently powerful, complex and controversial and some of its methods sufficiently doubtful to make desirable some form of independent inquiry. He questioned the claim that advertising contributed to the lowering of prices or was in the best interests of the individual consumer and the country. He said it was estimated that about £400 millions would be spent on advertising this year. After referring to extravagant claims for additives in petroleum he said the most grave aspect of the whole subject related to the advertising of so-called health foods, tooth-pastes, drugs and "patent" medicines: "the health of the nation is being endangered by wildly dishonest claims. . . . " He then criticised the selling of "sugar and coloured water with a little synthetic taste added . . . under misleading descriptions claiming that these were medically useful glucose drinks."

Dealing with tooth-paste advertising Mr. Noel-Baker said that the advertisements for Gleem stated that it contained G.L.70, described as an "important new bacteria fighter." Mr. Noel Baker said a leading dental surgeon advised him that G.L.70 is simply an ordinary detergent and had no special medical significance whatsoever. As for Gardol, the substance contained in Colgate's dental cream, to say it was an 'invisible protective shield' when it is an ordinary detergent is getting near the wind."

Medicines and Detergents

Mr. Noel Baker considered an even more dangerous question was that of tranquillisers. There was strong medical opinion about three widely advertised products. Doctors said the present advertising of those products was dangerous, and that they should not be advertised on television or anywhere else and that for the time being their sales should be forbidden except by doctor's prescription. The names of the three products were Persomnia, Relaxatabs, and P.R. That was an important national issue. We were in danger of what had happened in America. Did we want to become a nation boosted by drugs in the morning, tranquillised in the afternoon, and put to sleep by hypnotics at night? If not there was a strong case for looking into the advertising aspects of the problem and for tightening up the relative legislation. After dealing with advertising problems associated with tobacco, drink, miniature trees, etc., he attacked the detergent propaganda. He said the manufacturers gave the impression that if you washed your material in them the clothes became cleaner. They did not actually say so, because it was not true: they said whiter! Everybody realised that detergent advertising was a racket, and they were sick of it.

"Untidy Legislation"

Legislation covering advertising was untidy, complicated and very much in need of consolidation and bringing up to date. Compared with the United States we were far behind in our efforts to protect the public from unscrupulous advertising.

MR. JOHN STONEHOUSE said an incontrovertible case had been made for an inquiry into the advertising industry. Advertising "costs the consumer the equivalent of two-thirds of our education service and about four times the cost of our police force . . . does the community get value for the money it pays?"

MR. GRAHAM PAGE, who said he was a director of an advertising agency as well as a solicitor who was unable to practice, stated that advertising was merely telling the customer what there was to buy and telling him in the most persuasive manner. Surely the public did benefit from competition? Must they say that no commodities must compete by advertising? There seemed nothing wrong or improper in competitive advertising. If not indulged in the customer would be deprived of freedom of choice. If two articles were of the same quality why should not the public be persuaded by one manufacturer to be his customers and the other manufacturer try to attract the customers as well? He thought the promotion of a new commodity would not be possible in present conditions without advertising.

It was recognised that persuasion was wrong on some articles and in some media. The television code set out a list of articles and services which must not be advertised on television, and quite properly so. That was one of the ways in which advertising was already disciplined and controlled. But was this really a matter for the advertising industry? Was it their responsibility to set themselves up as judges of the articles which should or should not be advertised?

If the case against the advertising industry was based on fraud and dishonesty it was a weak one. The law against fraud and dishonesty was fairly strong. It was only an infinitesimal part of advertising that could hoodwink the public by dishonesty and fraud.

He said "we could use advertising to great effect in the National Health Service, giving publicity to preventive measures in public health."

MR. ANTHONY GREENWOOD said it was not easy to ascertain all the facts about advertising, its ramifications, and its effects. One would have hoped that the advertising industry itself would have found a solution to the kind of flagrant dishonesty which, he said, so often manifested itself in advertising.

MR. R. P. HORNBY said the annual expenditure on advertising was only about 2 per cent. of the national income. Advertising was an inseparable part of our modern mass production economy. In almost every kind of salesmanship there was some degree of exaggeration and in limited space there was over simplification. He thought the right thing was to deal with problems where they existed and it seemed to him that in terms of law—The Pharmacy and Medicines Act, The Food and Drugs Act, The Merchandising Marks Act—attacked different parts of the problem as affecting the consumer and the advertising of goods to the consumer. He drew attention to the fact that the Judge in the Restrictive Practices Court on the Chemist Federation case had said the court was satisfied that the British Code of Standards in relation to the advertising of medicines and treatments was accepted and enforced throughout the newspaper world and in other advertising media. He did not think a royal commission or an independent inquiry would be of any use.

MISS JOAN VICKERS agreed that so far as one knew there was no proof that one tooth-paste was better than another but thought that the advertising of tooth-paste encouraged people to clean their teeth. After referring to the British Code of Standards relating to the advertising of medicines and pointing out that there were many safeguards and a list of fifty-seven diseases and illnesses, treatment for which could not be advertised at all, she thought there were plenty of safeguards for consumers against the advertising industry.

Reply by Minister

MR. VAUGHAN-MORGAN (Minister of State, Board of Trade) pointed out that it was an offence under the Food and Drugs Act to publish a false or misleading advertisement about the nature, substance or quality of a drug. He said the voluntary code of standards was such that it eliminated all but occasional unsuitable advertisements. The fact that the code was occasionally evaded was no reason for abolishing it, or arguing it was ineffective.

Government departments were constantly on the watch to see whether the preparations advertised should be freely available without a doctor's prescription. Some preparations were now under active consideration. Action on those lines or by a direct approach to the advertisers, so supplementing the voluntary code, seemed to offer the most promising line of approach.

Less of the national income was being spent on advertising now than before the war. There was nothing whatever to suggest that expenditure on advertising was unreasonable or extravagant, and there was a strong case for more expenditure as the standard of living went up. A complex industrial society could not function without advertising. On the case presented in the debate there were no grounds for an inquiry, and still less for a royal commission.

COMPANY NEWS

Last year's figures in parentheses

SOUTHALLS (BIRMINGHAM), LTD., and LILIA-WHITE ASSOCIATED COMPANIES.—Following the merger of Arthur Berton, Ltd., and Southalls (Birmingham), Ltd., into the Smith & Nephew group it has been decided to terminate the Lilia-White Associated Companies partnership and unify the manufacturing interests. On November 17, therefore, Southalls (Birmingham), Ltd., acquired the whole undertaking of Lilia-White Associated Companies, including all their assets and liabilities.

A. BOAKE, ROBERTS & CO. (HOLDINGS), LTD.—An interim dividend of 5 per cent. (same) is announced. Group net profits before taxation for six months to September 28 were £43,500, against £180,000 for the same period last year. The chairman (Mr. F. G. Pentecost) states that the level of sales was maintained but expenses increased while there were some reductions in selling prices. As a consequence profit margins were reduced, particularly in the export markets. Difficulties have been aggravated by the delay in getting new projects into effective operation, causing the company to keep its old facilities in being with duplicated operating expenses. Most of those difficulties should be overcome within a few months with corresponding reductions in expenses although too late to improve the rate of profit earning during the remainder of current year.

ALLEN & HANBURYS, LTD. — The sales of the parent company and of all the principal subsidiaries in the year ended June 30 again showed increases and reached new high levels. The group trading profit increased from £416,464 to £499,161, which reflected the higher sales and economies in operating expenses. The parent company had a more successful year as did the Australasian, South American and Nigerian companies, but the African company's profit showed a further decline, and the Canadian company again operated at a loss although it was lower than in the previous year. During the year the parent company ceased to manufacture and sell bulk drugs and galenicals, but is continuing with compressed tablets, capsules and injectable products. In the consolidated balance sheet £67,500 has been written off the capital reserves of the subsidiary companies and the balance of £111,989 has been charged against their profit and loss appropriation account balances. For accounts see *C. & D.*, October 11, p. 386.

GLAXO LABORATORIES, LTD. — The review by the chairman (Sir Harry Jephcott), circulated with the statement of accounts for the year ended June 30, mentions that in some overseas markets the most profitable co-operation between Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., and the company can be realised only by a complete merger of interests. The consolidation of Preferred stock of both companies (*C. & D.*, October 18, p. 413), into one issue should result in economies in administration that will largely, if not entirely, meet the additional cost by way of dividend. Sales by the parent company and its subsidiaries throughout the world (excluding sales by Allen & Hanburys) were 15 per cent. higher in the year under review than in the preceding year. Much the greater part of that increase occurred in the first half of the year. The increase was a reflection of increased turnover, the average margin of profit being slightly less than ten years ago. Sales in the home market were highly satisfactory in spite of a further increase in competitive pressures. The company was able to reduce substantially the prices of some newer products, after an expansion of their scale of manufacture and a steady improvement in production efficiency.

In export markets the high volume of sales secured in 1956-57 was increased, but here also the progress made in the second half of the year was less than in the first. Moreover, the additional sales secured were in part of a non-proprietary nature and their continuance is at the hazard of market conditions. It has been possible during the year to resume business with Egypt, though so far on a much reduced scale. In other parts of the world the company remains faced with what are now the normal risks of trading—notably dramatic changes in licences and quotas and more or less violent exchange fluctuations. Losses on exchange, amounting to £50,000 during the year, have again been provided out of profits, so that the exchange reserve remains intact.

On the merging of Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., with the company, the chairman says " . . . it remains our intention that Allen & Hanburys shall continue as a separate entity in the home market." Since the close of the financial year the company has acquired the merchandising businesses of R. E. Harding & Co., Ltd., who for many years have been their agents in West Africa. Although the home market provides only about one-third of the company's world-wide turnover, it is the most important single market. " For us, as for our friends in all sections of British industry, a strong and growing home market is the only sure foundation upon which to build a flourishing export business," adds Sir Harry.

About the critics who single out the selling and pricing policies of the pharmaceutical companies for attack Sir Harry says they " fail to understand our problems and accomplishments. For example, during the past ten years rates of wages paid to our employees in this country have risen by well over 50 per cent. and the prices paid for our raw materials have risen by over 25 per cent. In the same period not one of our pharmaceutical or antibiotic preparations has been increased in price. Indeed a customer purchasing a representative group of these products today would pay little more than one-half the price he would have paid ten years ago. Such an achievement is probably unparalleled in any other branch of industry."

The company encountered production difficulties with poliomyelitis vaccine, but they expect to begin deliveries to the Ministry of Health again within a few weeks.

Upon future prospects the report mentions that, since the beginning of the current year, competitive pressures in the home market have intensified, and the deterioration in overseas trading conditions generally has become considerably more acute. In spite of every attention to economy in manufacture it is difficult to maintain the past year's level of profitability and may prove impossible. For accounts see *C. & D.*, October 11, p. 386.

Overseas Companies

ALLEN & HANBURYS (N.Z.), LTD., P.O. Box 395, Wellington, New Zealand, has been incorporated in New Zealand. The directors are Messrs. G. E. V. Rowe (chairman and managing director), C. W. Maplethorpe and J. B. Steel (secretary).

BUSINESS CHANGES

FRAZER & GREEN, LTD., chemists, 127 Buchanan Street, and 281 Great Western Road, Glasgow, are shortly closing down.

HEDGES CHEMISTS, LTD., have acquired the pharmacy of Mr. J. Band, M.P.S., Beacon Cinema Buildings, Great Barr, Birmingham, 22A. Mr. Band's address is now 89 Queslett Road, Great Barr, Birmingham, 22A.

SCUNTHORPE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., have included a pharmacy department in a store opened on November 6, the postal address being Ashby Supermarket, High Street, Ashby, Scunthorpe, Lincs.

THE address of John Riley & Sons, Ltd., is now Holland Bank Works, Church, Lancs. (telephone: Accrington 2141). For the time being the telegraphic addresss (Rileys, Hapton) is unchanged.

Appointments

JOHNSEN & JORGENSEN FLINT GLASS, LTD., 27 Farringdon Street, London, E.C.4, have appointed Mr. W. J. Emanuel their sales promotion manager.

GOLDEN, LTD., 7 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1, have appointed the following representatives: Mr. P. C. C. Thompson (to cover the Midlands); Mr. R. Healey (West of England and South Wales); Mr. A. Cross (Manchester, East Lancashire and East Cheshire); and Mr. T. V. Biddulph (Liverpool, West Lancashire, West Cheshire and North Wales. All the appointments take place from December 1.

DEATHS

TOLMIE.—On November 16, Mr. William John Tolmie, M.P.S., 22 Cromwell Street, Stornoway, Ross-shire, aged eighty.

DREW.—On November 6, Mr. Harry Guy Radcliffe Drew, aged seventy-eight. Mr. Drew was associated with the manufacture of surgical instruments during his whole life, and for a greater part of it was associated with Down Bros., Ltd. He was a governor of the Chelsea College of Science and Technology for seventeen years, and chairman of the Surgical Instrument Manufacturers' Association from 1933 to 1951, its president till 1957. He was founder and chairman of the Institute of British Surgical Technicians.

NEW PRODUCTS

Pain-relieving Jelly.—Rexall Drug Co., Ltd., Loughborough, Leics, are introducing a new form of their speciality, Thru. The variant is a jel issued in a cartoned tube.

Vitamin Supplement Tablets.—As a vitamin supplement in old age or in conditions associated with inadequate fat absorption, Roche Products, Ltd., 15 Manchester Square, London, W.1, have introduced Rovigon tablets containing synthetic vitamins A and E. As flavoured, sugar-coated, chewing tablets, each contains vitamin A palmitate 16·5 mgm. (30,000 i.u.) and tocopheryl acetate 70 mgm. packed in bottles of thirty and 150.

A Distinctive Derivative. — Pharmaceutical Specialities (May & Baker), Ltd., Dagenham, Essex, announce the introduction of a new speciality, Vallergan brand trimeprazine tartrate, a phenothiazine derivative pharmacologically intermediate between promethazine and chlorpromazine. The antihistamine action of trimeprazine is understood to be greater than that of promethazine, but its actions on the central nervous system resemble those of chlorpromazine; it has a stronger spasmolytic action but a weaker anti-adrenaline action than chlorpromazine. Vallergan is indicated in the relief of pruritus and in various dermatological conditions such as atopic dermatitis, neurodermatitis, chronic urticaria and infantile eczema. It has been found useful as an oral pre-anæsthetic preparation for children—who, after its use, arrive at the anæsthetic room free from apprehension and recover after the anæsthetic with a minimum of restlessness and vomiting. Vallergan is available as a dark blue, sugar-coated tablet containing 10 mgm. and as a syrup containing 6 mgm. per mil, in increased-strength trimeprazine tartrate syrup containing 6 mgm. per mil, intended especially for pre-anæsthetic medication in children, is available as Vallergan forte. The tablets are available in container of 50, and the syrup and forte syrup in 4-fl. oz. bottles.—The company also announce the introduction of 5-mgm. suppositories of Stemetil brand prochlorperazine maleate for paediatric use. The container in which they are issued holds five suppositories.

"Roll-on" Mascara. — For the first time in Great Britain, claim Fassett & Johnson, Ltd., 86 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1, the sole distributors, a "mass-market" automatic mascara applicator is available with Tattoo roll-on mascara. The applicator is in flexible polythene and has channels of varying width for light or heavy application. The shades are black, dark brown, light brown and blue.

Nursery Novelties. — Among new nursery items in the Combex series, the manufacturers of which are Combex, Ltd., Ganton House, Ganton Street, London, W.1, are three tooth-brush holders, a soap-dish "floater" and a money-box. All are manufactured in soft vinyl plastic and hand-painted in a variety of colours that are washable and non-toxic. The money-box is made from toughened splinter-proof cellulose acetate with removable panel incorporating the coin slot. The tooth-brush holders are packed in individual transparent bags, boxed in 1-doz. lots, 6 doz. boxes to each carton.

TRADE NOTES

Aluminium Glycinate.—C. L. Bencard, Ltd., fine chemicals division, Park Royal, London, N.W.10, offer any quantity of aluminium glycinate of pharmaceutical purity at competitive prices.

Address for Letters. — E. R. Squibb & Sons, Ltd., point out that all correspondence other than orders should be directed to their London office, 17 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, and not to the company's factory in Speke.

Discontinued. — THE DISTILLERS CO. (BIOCHEMICALS), LTD., Broadway, Wimbledon, London, S.W.19, announce that the following veterinary products are no longer available: Distule PP 100 (cartons of ten and 100); Distule PP 300 (carton of ten); and Distule PS (carton of ten).—MERCK SHARP & DOHME, LTD., Hoddesdon, Herts, state that they have discontinued the 4-oz. size of Cremomerazine. The 16-oz. size continues to be available.

Available Separately. — Max Factor Hollywood and London (Sales), Ltd., 16 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, announce that the four products contained in their "Busy Man's Bar" and "Male Quartet" are now obtainable individually. Refills for the "Busy Man's Bar" have wide necks for the insertion of spigots and are clearly marked; otherwise the bottles, except that of the cream hairdressing, have narrow necks to control the amount of flow.

Flask Marketing Scheme. — In the marketing of their now widened range of vacuum flasks (see *C. & D.*, November 22, p. 555), Vacco, Ltd., Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1, are offering a full-range-pack parcel comprising fourteen flasks (each with the company's polythene screw-on closure) in a five-variety assortment and a comprehensive set of spares. The makers take the view that the consumer has a right to expect the retailer to supply single replacement items (cup, milk bottle for tea flask, or screw-on stopper), and that the spares pack saves "one-at-a-time" orders to the wholesaler, at the same time ensuring that the spares are available for handing over the counter when required. The pack also contains two multi-crowner display units fitting over the three Master and the two tea-flask sizes respectively, giving retail selling prices at a glance without taking up additional window or counter space. A detailed "contents and prices" chart in the pack gives all relevant information relating to prices of flasks, spares, refills, display units, etc. Messrs. Vacco have also improved the detail of the individual packing. The four panels of the two new "family" cartons have been specially designed to show at a glance all the relevant features, including the capacity (in "cupfuls"). The "family" models, too, have been given a firm sure-grip polythene handle, designed so as not to take up any additional room when the flask is placed in a corner of the picnic basket (it fits into its individual carton as well as it would in the absence of the handle). Being flexible the handle does not crack or indent the canister when knocked.

Bonus Offers

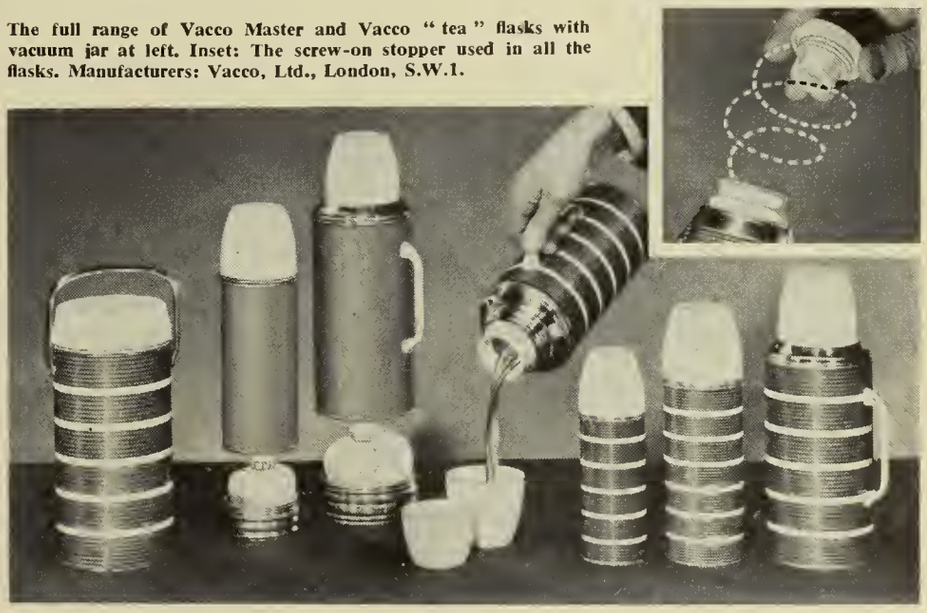
REXALL DRUG CO., LTD., Loughborough, Leics. Thru jcl. Thirteen to doz.

VACCO, LTD., Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1. 10s. worth of goods free with full-range pack (see this page). January 1 to May 31, 1959.

OSBORNE, BAUER & CHEESEMAN (agents: SANGERS, LTD., 258 Euston Road, London, N.W.1). Glymiel jelly. Special discount offer (see *C. & D.*, October 25, p. 446) closes on December 6.

UNIVERSAL LABORATORIES, LTD., Folkestone, Kent. Daxaids, Leeve and Dascote. 12½ per cent. off normal terms for orders £20 or more in value; 10 per cent. for orders £9 and over in value; 7½ per cent. for £7; 5 per cent. for £4 10s. Until January 9, 1959.

The full range of Vacco Master and Vacco "tea" flasks with vacuum jar at left. Inset: The screw-on stopper used in all the flasks. Manufacturers: Vacco, Ltd., London, S.W.1.



HOW USEFUL IS THE PHARMACOPŒIA?

Eighth annual mid-southern conference critical of its practical value

BY a large majority the eighth Mid-southern Regional Pharmaceutical Conference on November 19 approved a resolution "that the British Pharmacopœia in its present form has outlived its usefulness to the practising pharmacist." Evident from the lengthy discussion on the resolution was the desire for an international work (more widely accepted than the present International Pharmacopœia) to take the place of the B.P.

Previously the conference has been held at Southampton and attended by members of the Southampton, Bournemouth and Portsmouth Branches of the Pharmaceutical Society. With the change in venue this year to Southsea the opportunity was taken to invite members of the Chichester, Isle of Wight and Worthing Branches to attend. Nevertheless, the number attending the conference (100) was below the 1957 total.

"Constructive Criticism Needed"

The subject of the discussion was introduced by five speakers, each representing a different section of the profession. First to speak was MR. ELTON R. MATTHEWS (a lecturer in the pharmacy department, Portsmouth College of Technology), who pointed out that the resolution contained the word "usefulness" so that any criticism of the B.P. should be constructive. First-class pharmacy required standardised materials and standardised practice. That had been recognised only in the past 100 years. There had been two distinct periods in the history of the B.P. The first he described as the "editorial" (1866–1927) in which the editorial board allowed no room for compromise. The second period (1928 to the present) was the period of the Pharmacopœia Commission. The next British Pharmacopœia might usher in the beginning of a third period and contain standards of dressings and appliances. The Pharmacopœia, said the speaker, could be described as a list of drugs chosen by a recognised authority, and containing, in relation to those drugs, definitions, standards and details of formulas and processes. Since it contained details of formulas and processes, it tended to standardise pharmaceutical professional practice. Standardisation might be effected by process specification or by analytical specification or by a combination of the two. Analytical specification should take no notice of the way the product was prepared so long as the final analysis was correct. Process specification helped to standardise professional practice, but was a brake on progress, particularly manufacturing progress. Process specification might be convenient in one climate but difficult or even impossible in another. "so we find that, as the Pharmacopœia develops, process specification is whittled away." In successive editions of the B.P. a greater emphasis was being placed on analytical specification, so that the work became less a guide to standard pharmaceutical practice. An International Pharmacopœia was developing that would give standards, and Mr. Matthews wondered if there would continue to be any need for the British Pharmacopœia. Would it not be better if the effort that went into the production of the B.P. was channelled into the International Pharmacopœia? So far as professional practice was concerned he regretted that the "Pharmaceutical Pocket-book" had not been revised for some years, and suggested that some of the effort that went into the B.P. might possibly also be better utilised in revising that book.

"Prop of the Retail Chemist"

The retail point of view was given by MR. W. HARLEY GREAVES (chairman, Bournemouth Branch) who said that the B.P. was just a book of standards and as such was mainly of use to the manufacturing side of pharmacy. Only rarely did the retail chemist need to refer to it. In a miniature "Gallup poll" that he had conducted among a number of Bournemouth chemists he had found that the maximum number of references by any one individual to the B.P. over a year was two—and the average number of references per head per year was 1·6. The British Pharmaceutical Codex, however, was useful and, with some additions, could be even more useful as a reference book for the retail pharmacist. Yet the B.P. was the "prop" of the retail chemist because the letters "B.P." meant something to the lay public.

MR. E. W. JENKINS (chief pharmacist, Royal Southampton Hospital) described the B.P. as a "wonderful book of standards," but was doubtful of its usefulness to the hospital pharmacist, though it had its uses in giving methods of sterilisation, etc. In the hospital pharmacy the B.P.C. and Martindale were used much more frequently than the Pharmacopœia. He believed that the B.P. could be improved by the inclusion of proprietary names under the official titles and by the inclusion of brief notes on the pharmacology of drugs.

MR. M. DAVIES (chairman of the pharmacy students' association, Portsmouth College of Technology) said that the motto of students should be "when in doubt turn to the B.P." But how far did that philosophy help? Some matters on which students needed information were not in the Pharmacopœia. He foresaw an increasing number of foreign prescriptions being presented in Britain, and more foreign materials being used. Would it not be a good thing in those circumstances if some of the energy now put into the B.P. went into the International Pharmacopœia, which should be developed and more widely used? "We must admit that the B.P. is a superbly produced work of reference. But does it do enough? Does it tell us all we need to know? Mr. Jenkins has pointed out that proprietary names are a tremendous influence in pharmacy today, but they are not included in the B.P. There is no standard of procedure laid down in the B.P. For that we have to turn to the 'Pocket-book' or to Martindale." Mr. Davies suggested that the B.P. could be published in two volumes: the first much as it was today; and the second to contain proprietary names and methods and standards of manufacture. It might be argued that the cost would be increased, but surely the result would be nearer the ideal. An international pharmacopœia along those lines would also be useful.

Inaccuracies

The view of the manufacturing pharmacist was presented by MR. R. L. STEPHENS (John Wyeth & Brother, Ltd.). He said that what the B.P. did it did well—"as well as or better than any other pharmacopœia"—and it did much for the prestige of British pharmacy throughout the world. "Having said that I ask myself how much I use the B.P., and I am forced to the conclusion that my department has only occasional need to refer to it, and that a new edition arouses only a mild interest in the changes that have been brought about that might necessitate the reprinting of labels." Mr. Stephens said that on the two occasions he had referred to the B.P. he had found that it was wrong. He instanced alum. hydrox. gel, and said he had found with some consternation that Aludrox, on which the B.P.C., 1949, had based its monograph, did not conform with the requirements of the B.P., 1958. "It says little for the utility of a text-book that it takes over a decade to make up its mind to include a well-authenticated and widely used medicament, and then fails to ensure that the preparation described does in fact agree with the preparations on the market. The difference was a small one, simply the failure to permit a sweetening agent to be added, and an amendment was made as soon as that omission was brought to the notice of the Commission."

It might have been thought that a pharmacist engaged in manufacturing would find the B.P. useful as a work of reference, but in effect it was "only one-half or one-quarter of a reference book." Of the drugs and dosage forms that were commonly prescribed probably less than a quarter were described in the B.P. Mr. Stephens complained of the "constant shuffling of drugs from B.P.C. to B.P. and back again with each successive edition." Another point made was that no procedure was given in the B.P. for assessing toxicity, safety, therapeutic index or clinical testing of any new drug. The B.P. could help by laying down an official procedure for assessing new drugs. The analyst engaged in that type of work was also left with little guidance on important matters such as arsenic and lead limits for new drugs. It was interesting to note the wide variation in the amount of lead or arsenic permitted for ingestion in various medicaments per day, and Mr. Stephens

quoted the limits for antimony sodium tartrate, ferric ammonium citrate, magnesium oxide, and barbitone sodium. Yet no limits were given for butobarbitone " or for that matter for 90 per cent. of the substances described." Borax, moreover, for which there was no dose, and which could not be prescribed orally for any conceivable legal purpose, had the low limits of: As. 4 parts per million; Pb, 5 p.p.m.

The British Pharmacopœia in its present form . . . had outlived its usefulness, said Mr. Stephens. " In its place we could do with two works, one resembling Martindale and including all drugs both in common use and those used infrequently; and the other giving authoritative standards and methods for testing drugs in general and therapeutic substances in detail. The letters B.P. would then be applied to any drug or formula in the one book, when conforming to the standards in the second."

THE CHAIRMAN (Mr. R. E. Clark, Portsmouth) said it had clearly emerged that there had to be a book of reference and some form of standards. It also seemed to be accepted by the speakers that generally what the B.P. did, it did well. The acceptance of an international pharmacopœia also seemed " well on the way."

MR. H. RIDEHALGH, Bournemouth, agreed with most of what had been said. " I never look at the B.P.: I am a Martindale man. In view of what has happened in Bournemouth recently I think we could do with an up-to-date forensic pharmacopœia! The International Pharmacopœia is a forward step, and when we have it accepted I can see that we should have one international pharmaceutical qualification."

A Disservice to Education

MR. E. THORPE (head of the pharmacy department, Portsmouth College of Technology) said he must support the B.P. against some of the criticism that had been levelled against it. It was the practising pharmacist who had " grown away " from the B.P. " We should realise that the B.P. is a book of standards, always has been, and was never intended to be anything else. It is not intended as a text-book of dispensing or a channel for pharmacological information." In the " old days," standards had been maintained by production control, but times had changed and the retail pharmacist, for economic reasons, could no longer do his own manufacturing. Did he do so, the B.P. would be just as useful today. However, the Pharmacopœia had done a great disservice to pharmaceutical education. In the past pharmaceutical education had been tied too much to the B.P. In 1930 he (the speaker) was being trained on the 1914 Pharmacopœia, " and that has always been the big trouble." Nowadays there was less need for the student to memorise so much, but students were still required to memorise official doses of medicaments that they might not dispense even once in ten years. The addition of such things as pharmacological notes and proprietary names to the Pharmacopœia would be completely out of place and would change the character of the B.P. from a book of standards to a general book of reference — for that purpose there were already the B.P.C. and Martindale. The B.P. should be left alone and the other two works developed.

Constant Revision Irritates

MR. R. J. FRANCIS, Bournemouth, said that one of the irritating things about the B.P. was the constant revision of its contents. " The B.P. is brought out on a five-year basis and halfway through the five-year period we expect an addendum. Twelve months later we have a new edition of the Codex and then a new Martindale. All have to be brought into line. And we have further lists of B.P. revisions at certain times. We have now reached the stage where we receive revisions of the B.P. before it has actually come into force." He thought that the B.P. should be a book of standards for " entire " drugs and not for combinations of drugs, whose place should be in the British National Formulary. As amendments were now so frequently necessary, he suggested that the B.P. should be in the form of a card index and should not be bought outright but should be available on subscription. Revised cards could then be supplied as necessary.

The point had been made that a book of standards was needed, but the real point was that the retail pharmacist did not need to buy it, said MR. J. K. B. CALLOW, Bournemouth.

If the B.P. was not needed by the retail pharmacist, did it pay to produce it ? asked MR. J. SWAN, Southampton. Who was responsible for producing it, and was it a paying proposition? MR. JENKINS pointed out that that had been the reason for his suggestion that pharmacology and hæmatology should be included in the B.P.—" otherwise it is going to go out of print." Only the colleges and a few hundred manufacturers would have need of it. MR. MATTHEWS said that, somewhere in the preface to the B.P., it was stated that the Pharmacopœia was completely under the control of the British Pharmacopœia Commission, " except for the price." That was controlled by the Treasury.

MR. J. E. JEFFERY, Southampton, said that the B.P. seemed featured as an outstanding original work. It was not that at all. Many of the entries were derived from the work of manufacturers.

MR. H. J. BASSIL, Southampton, said that the B.P. was not a useless book, though it was " not a lot of use to the practising pharmacist." He asked Mr. Thorpe if he thought that the B.P. could be done away with in the teaching of pharmacy today. MR. THORPE replied that the B.P. was not essential for teaching, though it was useful in certain ways such as illustrating standard methods of analytical testing. It contained many things the student needed to learn—not of detail but of method.

MR. T. G. BAXENDELL, Brighton, wondered if B.P. was now becoming to mean " Bagnall-passed," and MR. R. P. GEORGE, Brighton, commented that standards of dispensing were not controlled by the B.P. but by the National Health Service. When faced with a prescription now the pharmacist often found that only a proprietary form of the preparation existed.

MR. L. W. PARSONS, Southampton, said that the formula for eye ointment base was amended in the B.P., 1958. It was now wrong to dispense golden eye ointment for oculentum hydrarg. ox. flav. The pharmacist stood a chance, if ignorant of the B.P., 1958, of having banner headlines in the Press for dispensing the wrong eye ointment. He thought that that ignorance of the B.P. should be condemned and not applauded.

THE CHAIRMAN said that it was abundantly clear that a book of standards was necessary, and also that other books were needed besides the B.P. Some good suggestions had been made as to what the book of standards should contain, and as to the form of other books of reference. Mr. Clark then put the resolution to the meeting. It was carried by fifty-eight votes to twelve.

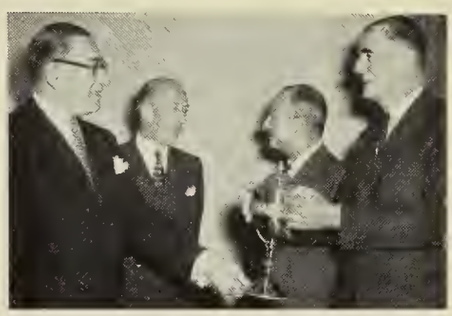
[In a " snap " check during the discussion it was found that, of those present, twenty-seven possessed copies of the 1958 B.P.]

[A second subject discussed at the conference is being reported on in next week's issue.]

MANUFACTURERS' ACTIVITIES

Long-service Presentations.—At the annual ceremony of the presentation of gold watches by the directors of Cow & Gate, Ltd., to members of the staff of the group to mark their twenty-fifth or thirty-fifth year of service, 109 members qualified for that distinction. The ceremony was held in London on October 23.

Good Design Recognised. — The Hostmaster refillable soda siphon, manufactured by Sparklets, Ltd., Queen Street, Tottenham, London, N.17, has been selected by the Council of Industrial Design for permanent display at the new Design Centre in Edinburgh. The siphon has been displayed at the Design Centre, London, since November 1957.



BLADE MANUFACTURER PRESENTS TROPHY: Brigadier T. Carleton Harrison, C.B.E. (chairman and managing director, Gillette Industries, Ltd., Great West Road, Isleworth, Middlesex), presents the Gillette trophy containing a cheque for £2,000 to Admiral Sir Guy Russell (chairman, National Association of Boys' Clubs) for the winner of the Association's football competition (the cheque to cover the cost of running the event). In the background are Mr. Willis Cooper (the company's deputy chairman) and Lord Monck (vice-chairman, N.A.B.C.).

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

Dispensing of Proprietaries

SIR,—It is annoying and even difficult to explain (to customers) when you have to open an "ethical" product to prepare it for dispensing only to find on the top—"Do not accept if seal is broken." When will those manufacturers learn common sense?

J. G. MCGIVERN,
Belfast

Signs of the Times?

SIR,—"Drift from Retail"; "Shortage of Hospital Pharmacists"; "City Pharmacy Closes Down", "Co-op. Pharmacy Closes Down." Those phrases seem to be hitting the headlines every week now. Is our ancient craft doomed to extinction? Will slot machines replace man-power, or N.H.S. medicines be handed out from post offices?

GRANDAD

Closing Day at Elm Park

SIR,—As the individual supposedly concerned in the paragraph published under that heading (*C. & D.*, November 22, p. 546) may I ask for your co-operation to ensure factual reporting. Presumably your article was culled from a local reporter, who produced a story that misrepresents the facts. I am not "campaigning" for any half-day change. That whole story has been built up from a chance remark to a young reporter, who did not seem to have anything better to occupy his time.

DENIS A. DRIVER,
Elm Park, Hornchurch

Paying For Policy

SIR,—As a director of one of the small number of non-C.F. proprietary manufacturers whose products are nationally advertised, I am much in agreement with views expressed by M.P.S. in the November 21 issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST (p. 556). My company has always restricted the sale of its medical products to chemists and members of the medical and allied professions, because it believes that is sound policy. I could never understand why the C.F. chemist expected us, in addition, to pay quite a significant fee for pursuing that policy in order to obtain his unqualified blessing.

W.A.S.S.

A Drug Store

SIR,—Near to where I live is a drug store owned by a man who attempted pharmacy examinations many years ago but was unsuccessful at all attempts. His father was a pharmacist who, notwithstanding the continual failures of his son to qualify, set the young man up in business. In the early days an employee pharmacist was engaged to help the son and to enable prescriptions to be dispensed. C.F. preparations were available from this shop when it was a pharmacy, but it is now a good many years since National Health Service prescriptions could be taken to the shop, and the business is now more or less a drug store. Over the top of the shop frontage is the owner's name and the word "DISPENSING." The son, now very much older, does everything except deal with EC10's and supply poisons. He wears a white coat, and his shop has all the appearances of a pharmacy. Every night he is open until 10 or 10.30 p.m., though he does not live on the premises and is a married man. What is more, many people really do think his is a pharmacy as of course it has been, on and off, in the past. I am led to wonder if manufacturers keep an accurate check on pharmacies now turned into drug stores?

CURIOUS

As a Special Treat

SIR,—The three letters occupying the second and third columns of your Correspondence page (*C. & D.*, November 22, p. 556) make very entertaining reading if taken together. Does the writer of "Persons of Consequence," so anxious to let us know "who is who," really believe that it needs an M.Pharm. (even a Continental one) to carry out such "inalienable" and "responsible" professional operations as counting out tablets, or scraping labels off proprietary packs. Would not a D.Sc. or even an F.R.S. be considered (although of course outside pharmaceutical circles) sufficiently qualified for such work? I will grant that nothing less than a Ph.C. is essential for the measuring out of 8 oz. of mist. kaolin, but surely a "Hall" dispenser could be permitted to write a label or open a carton of Aspro—on rare occasions, as a special treat! Isn't it about time your correspondent left the blowing of his trumpet to properly qualified professional public relations officers?

W. E. COLE,
London, S.W.19

CF : No Appeal

SIR,—Members of the Chemists Federation will have read the judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Devlin on November 3 in the case of the Chemists Federation before the Restrictive Practices Court (*C. & D.*, November 8, p. 492), and will have formed their own opinions thereon. Whatever views may be held about the merits of the decision of the Court, it appeared to our counsel to be based upon a question of fact within the competence of the Court. Unfortunately there is no provision in the Act for appeal against the decision of the Court on any question of fact, but only on points of law. Counsel has given an opinion that the Restrictive Trade Practices Act applies only to collective agreements, and that nothing, therefore, either in the Act or in the decision of the Court, can affect the right of the individual manufacturer or wholesaler: in the case of the manufacturers to restrict the sale of their products to chemists or through particular wholesalers, or in the case of wholesalers to restrict the sale of those products to chemists. In view of that opinion the CF council is of the opinion that, in order that manufacturers and wholesalers may preserve their full liberty of individual action, the interest of pharmacy is best served by recommending the dissolution of the Chemists Federation, and thus leaving individual members completely free to pursue their own policy. That and other matters connected with the hearing are being discussed at the special general meeting that is being held (see *C. & D.*, November 22, p. 545) at the York room, Connaught rooms, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, at 2.30 p.m. on December 4.

R. H. KEMP, *Secretary*,
CHEMISTS FEDERATION,
London, W.C.1

Dispensers in Mission Hospitals

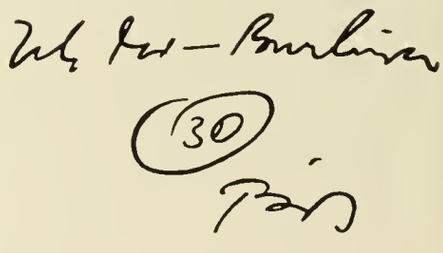
SIR,—Owing to the rising spirit of Nationalism in many Commonwealth countries, there has recently been a certain amount of confusion as to acceptable standards of training for dispensers in overseas mission hospitals. Recently Dr. J. M. Rowson of the Nigeria Pharmacy Board visited this College. After a long discussion on the best training of hospital dispensers and the special requirements of tropical diseases and conditions, I was assured that Dr. Rowson was well pleased with our efforts to improve standards of training of dispensers. There is still a great need for dispensers in the mission field and I was given to understand that the Board will license any college graduates who wish to work in Nigeria.

LESLIE G. LUKER, *Principal*,
London College of Pharmacy and Chemistry for Women,
London, W.2

Appreciated

CONGRATULATIONS on the *C. & D.* tablet identification sheets—have just got full marks from a doctor for quick identification of two lots of tablets he was anxious to get named.—*A.L.*

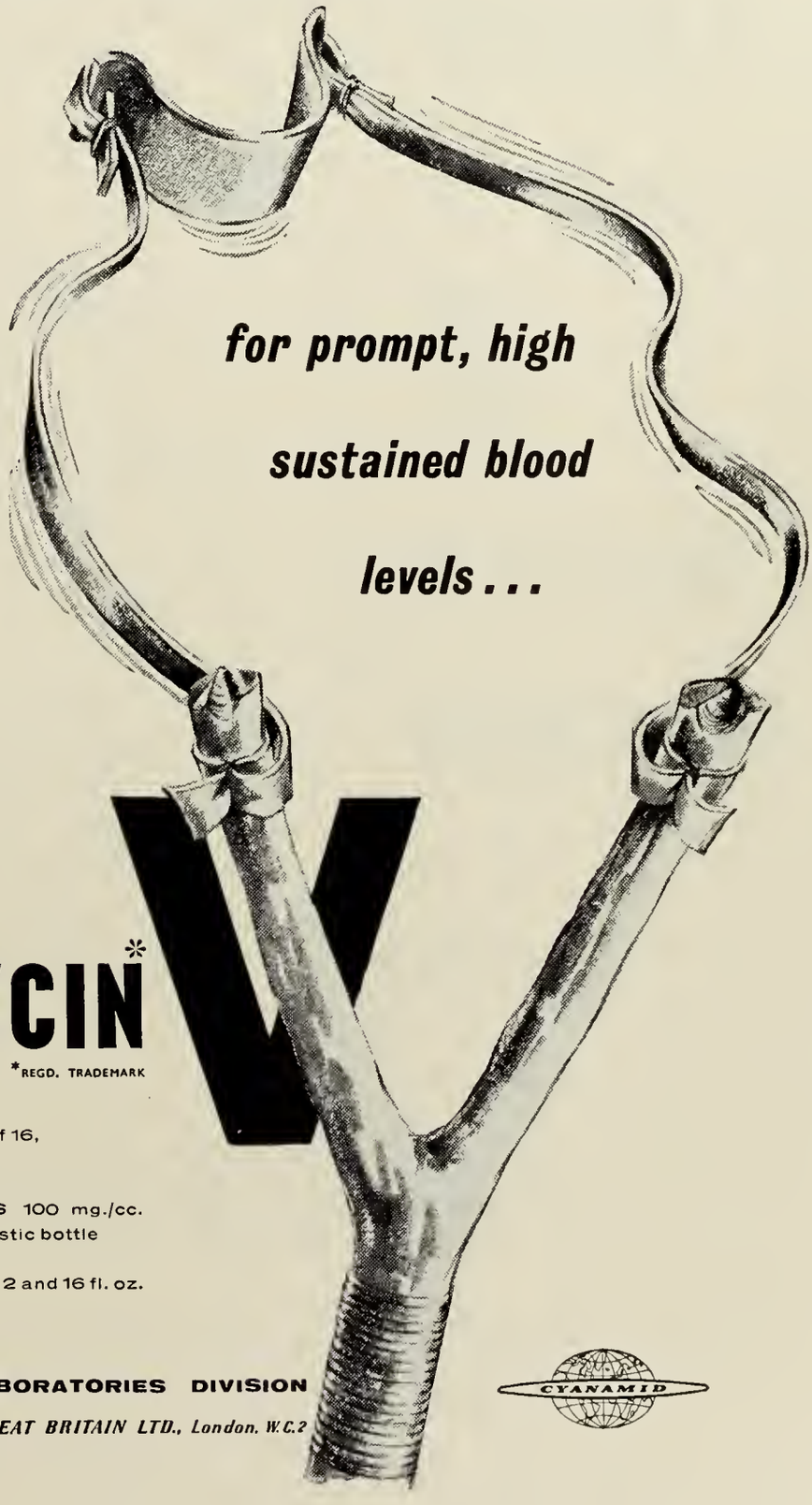
CAN YOU READ IT?



PART of a prescription sent in by a subscriber. He showed it to a number of pharmacist colleagues and none could decipher it. [We did the same—with equally negative results.] He then referred it to the doctor, or rather the doctor's secretary, and received the answer after some delay, caused by having to refer to the records, for even the prescriber's staff couldn't read it!

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For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

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Published weekly at

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TELEGRAMS: "CHEMICUS ESTRAND, LONDON"

Overseas Trade in October

WITH exports of drugs, medicines and medicinal preparations in October valued at £3,248,921 the total for the year so far is £31·38 millions. That is £1·62 millions less than in the corresponding period of 1957, though £2 millions higher than in 1956. Australia with shipments of £258,429 was again the largest single customer during October, followed by Nigeria (£196,248). India's balance-of-trade difficulties, necessitating strict import controls, are reflected in her purchases which, at £1·5 millions during the period January-October, stand £1 million lower than in the corresponding period of 1957. Corresponding purchases by New Zealand to date (£1·53 millions) show little difference from those of 1957, but the prospects of maintaining that level in the months ahead are not bright for similar reasons. The new trade agreement (see p. 590) cuts down the preferential tariff margin hitherto enjoyed by United Kingdom exporters of pharmaceuticals to 7½ per cent. Canada's purchases of medicines from the United Kingdom during October at £120,687 were more than double those in October 1957, while shipments to the United States were also appreciably higher.

Export and import returns of those medicines and pharmaceuticals for which separate figures are provided are given in the accompanying tables. Most items were at recent levels, but exports of alkaloids, antipaludics, barbiturates and sulphonamides were the highest for the year, while imports were at their lowest since May.

EXPORTS	VALUE
	£
Drugs, medicines, medicinal preparations (total)	3,248,921
Vitamins	234,836
Penicillin salts	120,241
Penicillin injections	52,034
Penicillin tablets, ointments, etc.	46,579
Antibiotics other than penicillin	452,551
Quinine	15,547
Alkaloids, excluding quinine	131,814
Aspirin	79,545
Antihistamines	37,168
Antipaludics	121,085
Barbiturates	59,792
Liver extracts	16,327
Ointments and liniments	99,056
Insulin	25,506
Sulphonamides	125,701
Proprietary medicines	913,587
Other medicines, unclassified	675,954
Glycerin	32,804
Acetone	49,828
Citric acid	45,766
Salicylates	18,066
Perfumery and toilet preparations	
Lipstick, face powder, etc	270,589
Dentifrices	161,123
Toilet soaps	276,101
Synthetic detergents	533,774

IMPORTS	£
Vitamins	28,467
Antibiotics	43,563
Alkaloids	31,497
Proprietary medicines	94,238
Unclassified medicines	411,191
Borax	52,221
Iodine	23,309
Menthol	37,652
Essential oils	
Bergamot	11,129
Citronella	17,590
Clove	10,025
Geranium	7,695
Lavender	15,480
Lemon	24,004
Orange	14,988
Peppermint	107,443
Unclassified	190,024

Tax Assessment Appeals

IT is generally known that those taxpayers who are aggrieved by a local income tax inspector's assessment may appeal to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue. It is, of course, necessary to provide detailed evidence to support the appeal. When it has not been possible to prepare one's case in time for the hearing of the appeal it has been common practice for taxpayers or their accountants or legal representatives to request adjournments merely by a letter addressed to the Commissioners, who have generally shown a great deal of accommodation in complying with such requests.

An appellant runs an undoubted risk by not being ready for the hearing, and a recent case (Noble *v.* Wilkinson) illustrated the desirability of appearing personally. In that case the inspector opposed the adjournments, and drew the attention of the Commissioners to the fact that notice of appeal had been given against two earlier assessments which, after two adjournments, had been confirmed in the absence of attendance by or on behalf of the taxpayer. The Commissioners, bearing in mind the past history of the case and the lack of information in support of the appeal, confirmed the assessment, and, on appeal, the High Court refused to alter that decision.

The Commissioners, the High Court pointed out, sit in a judicial capacity, and had complete control over the cases brought before them. The grant or refusal of an adjournment was a matter for their discretion. The onus of proving that a refusal to grant an adjournment would constitute a miscarriage of justice, was on the taxpayer, and it was one which it was difficult to discharge. It was no part of the duty of the Commissioners or their clerk, on receipt of a communication requesting an adjournment, to communicate themselves with the person making the request. It was for the latter to attend personally before the Commissioners and to state the grounds on which an adjournment was desired. Even so, whether or not the request should be granted was a matter for the Commissioners' discretion.

Taxpayers should therefore, in their own interests, proceed with all due dispatch with the preparation of their accounts in connection with an appeal. If they cannot get their case ready in time, they should at least attend personally before the Commissioners.

Onward from Galen

A CURRENT CAUSERIE

In view of what the pharmacists of the mid-Southern region had to say about the British Pharmacopœia (p. 580) one might be pardoned for inferring that the General Medical Council, which celebrated its centenary on November 23, may have outlived its usefulness, at least so far as the statutory duty of publishing that volume is concerned. But the Council has other functions, some of which even pharmacists, if they are candid, must admit to be of value. One of those responsibilities is to maintain and issue a register of medical practitioners. The Council also supervises medical education, and while there may be pharmacists who would criticise the medical curriculum for, say, its lack of attention to prescribing, all would recognise the difficult and responsible nature of the task, especially in view of the changes in medical knowledge that have taken place within recent years. Probably most people, even among the general public, have heard of the Council's disciplinary work, though, during the twelve years since the 1939–45 war, only twelve names have been removed from the medical register. Speaking pharmaceutically, of course, publication of the pharmacopœia is still the Council's most important work, whatever Southsea thinks. Over 40,000 copies of the 1953 edition were sold and sales of the 1958 edition to date amount to 20,000 copies. To mark the centenary of the G.M.C. a booklet, "History and Present Work of the Council," has been written and published by the registrar (Walter Pyke-Lees). The booklet makes reference among other things to the establishment of the British Pharmacopœia Commission and its work today, noting that the Commission maintains a laboratory that is financially self-supporting through sales of the Pharmacopœia. The centenary has been the subject of a number of articles in the medical Press. Dr. F. N. L. Paynter (librarian of the Wellcome historical medical library), in the *British Medical Journal*, referred to the first Medical Acts, 1511-12, which could not be enforced as there was only one qualified man to every 25,000 of population. In 1815 the Apothecaries Act allowed apothecaries to practise medicine. The Act, wrote Dr. Paynter, was symptomatic of internecine disagreements between medicine and surgery and the apothecaries. In 1837 a Medical Reform Committee was created. It became responsible for seventeen Bills that came before successive parliaments before the Medical Act, 1858, was successful. The Medical Register was intended for publication six weeks after the first meeting of the Council, but a belated rush of applicants prevented issue before July 1859. It listed 15,000 names. Today there are 90,000 names on the register.

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There ought to be a lesson in the story "splashed" in a recent issue of the *Nottingham Evening Post*, though it is difficult to be sure what the moral is. Reproduced as part of the story was a licence issued by the collector of Customs and Excise, Grimsby, on September 18, 1939, and bearing the same date on its postmark, but delivered to Mr. Alfred Tougher, Bulwell, Nottingham, only a few days before November 7 this year. Does the event bespeak inefficiency in the General Post Office or the certainty that, like the North-west Mounted Police of Canada, it will "get its man"? Does it reveal a rather casual business method by the trader, who presumably (a) sent off his 5s. postal order, (b) never troubled to check up that he received value for money, and (c) carried on minus licence for a whole year before his next remittance made him an honest trader again? Ah, well! We needn't bother too much about such ethical niceties, because Mr. Tougher has been four years retired and was not a pharmacist anyway, but a "hardware and general merchant." The aspect that appeals to us is that there must be many young or youngish pharmacists in business today who do not realise that the right Mr. Justice Devlin has confirmed is the right non-pharmacists have (namely to sell prepacked medicines) for which they used to need an annual licence to exercise. As a competitor to the chemist, the general trader, therefore, now starts without the 5s. handicap he had under the old Medicines Stamp Acts, and perhaps with some other advantages. That does not necessarily mean he will win the race.

★

A clever bit of detective work by the librarian of the Pharmaceutical Society has met with deserved success. Miss Lothian, it will be recalled, contributed an article on bell-metal mortars to the Annual Special Issue of The Chemist and Druggist in June. The article concluded with a "Song of the Bell Mortar": three verses over the signature W. Arjay. The verses had been found in *The Peckwick Papers*, described in the article as "a unique 'house organ' produced occasionally by the staff of G. Peck & Son, chemists, Cambridge." If W. Arjay was on the staff, Miss Lothian conjectured that he might have been a former apprentice, and perhaps had qualified as a pharmacist. There was no Arjay on the register of pharmaceutical chemists. Could W. Arjay mean W. R. J.? Among the J's in the register was a W. R. Jeeves, with the further information, in the address column, "Vice-president of Parke, Davis & Co., P.O. Box 118, R.P. Annex, Detroit 32, Michigan, U.S.A." A letter was sent to Mr. Jeeves in Detroit, with a copy of the issue containing the article. In due course the reply came back: "I fear that I have no alternative but to admit authorship of the verses. . . . In extenuation, I can only plead extreme youth. . . . Nearly forty years have elapsed since I was one of a number of apprentices articled to a truly remarkable master, the late E. Saville Peck. At the time, his chemist shop in Cambridge was filled with beautiful specimens of bell-metal mortars of all kinds. We worked with them and amongst them and it is only natural that the song of them should ring constantly in the primitive 'house organ' that we produced from time to time." To us the song has the ring of true artistry. We congratulate Mr. Jeeves on his literary skill and Miss Sherlock Lothian on her sleuthing. Elementary, of course, my dear Watson (once you know how it was done!).

★

A "hymn about Fevers" (*Hymnus de Febribus*) more illuminating for the light it sheds (in verse) on the polypharmacy of the period than valuable as a medical work was written by Edmund Gayton, who was born in London 350 years ago this week (on November 30, 1608). Gayton studied medicine at Oxford and in 1648 received a dispensation for the degree of bachelor of physic. Having lost his appointment of superior beadle in arts and physic at the University he settled in London, writing trite verse. He spent some time in a debtor's prison, but was reappointed beadle after the Restoration, and died on December 12, 1666. Gayton's only medical works are the *Hymnus* (1655) already mentioned—and *The Art of Longevity, or a Diaeteticall Institution* (1659), a long poem describing the wholesomeness or otherwise of various foods. The following extract gives an idea of its style:—

> "*Carawayes* . . . wholesome Recipes
> Against the urines painful stoppages:
> Dissolve collected wind in stomachs crude,
> And blasts *Hypocondriacal* excrude:
> They Worms in children mortifie."

★

From their success with a first-ever Doctors' Hobbies exhibition in 1957, Benger Laboratories, Ltd., Holmes Chapel,

advanced to an even greater success this year. Six new classes were added and the total of entries was half as large again as before. That demanded a larger hall, and the great hall at British Medical Association house proved both large enough and an eminently appropriate setting for such an exhibition. The award for the outstanding entry in the show went to a Sheffield practitioner, Dr. A. W. Fawcett, for the model of a torpedo-boat destroyer.

HOSPITAL PHARMACY FORUM

CODES AND DUTIES

AMONG the elegant brochures presented to members of the Congress of the International Pharmaceutical Federation in Brussels was a special number of *Terre L'Europe,* in which appears a photograph of an ancient apothecaries' oath. The mixture of theological dogma, professional etiquette and personal morality contained in it is sufficiently quaint to justify the following translation:

OATH OF CHRISTIAN AND GODFEARING APOTHECARIES

I swear and promise before God, the Author and Creator of all things, of one essence and three persons ever blessed, that I will observe, point by point, the following articles. And first I swear and promise to live and die in the Christian faith.

Item: To love God and honour my parents to the best of my ability.

Item: To honour, respect and render service as much as lieth in me, not only to the doctors of medicine who have instructed me in a knowledge of the precepts of pharmacy, but also to my teachers and masters in pharmacy who have taught me my skill.

Item: To speak no evil of my old doctors in medicine and masters in pharmacy nor of any other persons whatsoever.

Item: To do whatsoever I am able for the honour, glory and embellishment of the majesty of medicine.

Item: Not to teach its secrets and rarities to fools and ingrates.

Item: Not to make anything rashly, without medical advice, or with the sole motion of gain.

Item: Not to give any purgative to a patient suffering from ague without first consulting a doctor of medicine.

Item: Not to touch the forbidden parts of any woman however great the need, such as when it is a question of applying some medicament.

Item: Not to disclose to another secrets confided in me.

Item: Not to give any poison and not to advise anyone else to do so: not even to their greatest enemies.

Item: Never to administer any draught for abortion.

May God ever bless me in observing these things.

A laconic note says that the historic authenticity of the oath has sometimes been disputed, but its spirit has not. There are probably many such pious documents in existence, representing the ethics of their times, and no doubt the swearing ceremony which marked a man's entry into his profession was a great and memorable day in his career. Nowadays no such sacrament is required. The Pharmaceutical Society has a Statement upon Matters of Professional Conduct which is intended to preserve the good name of the Society and which warns members of certain malpractices such as: Advertising their dispensing services; making false or misleading claims for remedies; or acting as "Cover" in circumstances where they cannot exercise full professional responsibility. That is good so far as it goes, and it has had beneficial results in regulating some aspects of professional conduct over a number of years.

There is, however, no important day, no crisis, no sacrament which impresses the initiate with the dignity of his chosen profession and demands from him an oath of loyalty and devotion. Is that because we are afraid that there may be a note of hypocrisy in the taking of the oath, or is it because we have ceased to believe that there is something supra-personal in the profession which makes demands upon us. Pharmacists, qualified in the post-war era, have done so under quite different conditions from those of their seniors, and entered professional life in conditions, formerly inconceivable. The drudgery of the old way and the uncertainty and frustration in seeking a post made the pharmacist feel he had by his efforts staked a claim. The profession was identified with his own striving. It was his.

Today there is perhaps a danger that it is too easy, and that in consequence the response to an ethical code is less marked than it should be. It would help to restore a sense of belonging if a ceremony were designed to mark the acceptance of new members into the profession. Individualism can be heroic but it is often illogical and frequently synonymous with selfishness. Our natural condition is to live in a community. The professional man serves the community in a special way and devotes his life to such service. Those whose service promotes the health of the community usually have an awareness of their collective responsibility. It is manifested in the high proportion of hospital pharmacists who are members of the Guild of Public Pharmacists. Branch secretaries and council members may complain of lack of enthusiasm at meetings and the poor response to circulars and questionnaires, but it is no mean achievement, today, to maintain such a large membership (80 per cent.) in a voluntary organisation. It is especially so when many young pharmacists remain in the service for a brief period and many posts are filled by locums.

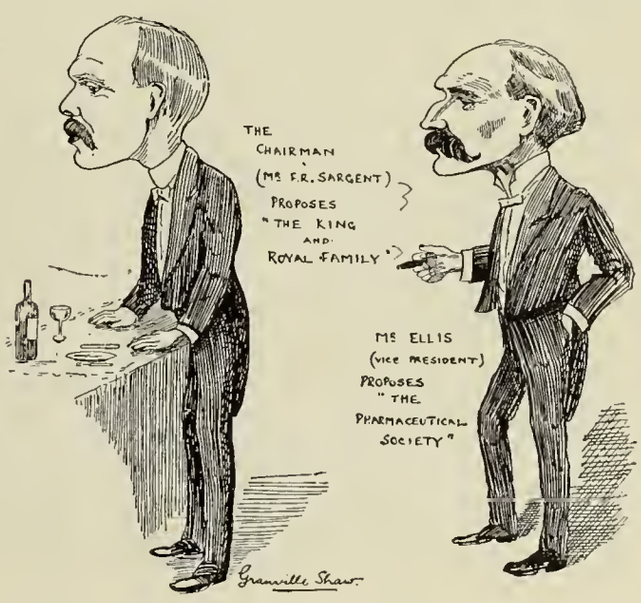
Perhaps the Guild will one day formulate its sacrament and propound its ethical code. It would have no difficulty in accepting the item abjuring the making of anything "with the sole motion of gain," though some might scratch their heads over the clause regarding the teaching of secrets and rarities, and sigh thankfully that they had been required to forswear poisoning their enemies!

FIFTY YEARS AGO

NOTTS DINERS

From the C. & D., *November* 28, 1908

THE members of the Nottingham and Notts Pharmaceutical Association and their friends dined together at the Victoria Hotel, Nottingham, on Thursday evening, November 19, Mr. Ross Sergeant (president) in the chair. This celebrated the fortieth anniversary of the formation of the Association.



. . . Mr. D. Ellis proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society," coupling with it the name of Mr. Glyn-Jones, who, in reply, spoke of the Society's functions, and said there seemed to be entire satisfaction at the way in which the Society had performed those duties.

FILMS AND FILM STRIPS

Eighteen Films on Atomic Energy

PRODUCED by the Atomic Energy Authority with the main intention of providing essential information for those in the Authority and in industry who are concerned with atomic techniques, a series of eighteen films available on loan includes "Radioisotopes in Industry," "Pituitary Implantation with Au 198," and "Personnel Protection in Industry." Application should be made to the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, 11 Charles II Street, London, S.W.1.

The Routine Use of Ergometrine in the Third Stage of Labour
The Management of Twins in Pregnancy and Labour

Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., 183 Euston Road, London, N.W.1, in collaboration with Professor W. C. W. Nixon (professor of obstetrics and gynæcology, University of London). Both films 16-mm. Colour. Sound. Running times seven and twenty-two minutes respectively.

AVAILABLE for showing to medical students, nurses, and midwives, the films are unsuited to pharmaceutical audiences. The first has an introduction by Professor Nixon, who advances arguments in favour of the routine use of ergometrine in the third stage of labour. It gives a practical demonstration of the intramuscular administration of ergometrine in labour. The second film demonstrates a routine for the successful management of twins from ante-natal care to the time of delivery. Risks and complications associated with twin pregnancy are described, and two complete deliveries of twins are shown.

Atrial Septal Defect

May & Baker, Ltd., Dagenham, Essex. Running time 35 minutes. 16 mm. Colour.

THE film has been made to demonstrate the technique of hypothermia and it is the practical aspect rather than the photographic that has received the emphasis. The film begins with a diagram sequence showing the three main types of atrial septal defect. Radiographs, electrocardiograms and cardiac catherization findings for a patient aged seventeen years are shown. The operation is carried out on a seventeen-year-old girl and the details of premedication and induction of anæsthesia are effectively demonstrated. The technique of hypothermia in which the patient's temperature is reduced to 30°C. and the surgical technique of a bilateral thoracotomy are shown in detail. One shot showing the unique use of a spoon undoubtedly emphasises the authenticity of the film. After surgery the patient is rewarmed and returned to bed. The diagrammatic scenes could have been made more impressive, but the commentary, except for a nomenclature defect (which is correct in another scene), is excellent and well timed. The film was made at the Middlesex Hospital, London, and is intended primarily for medical audiences although it will be made available to pharmaceutical and nursing groups.

Story of Vitamins
Penicillin
Baby's Bathtime

Camera Talks, 23 Denmark Place, London, W.C.2.

THE three film strips have been prepared in co-operation with Vitamins, Ltd., London, W.6; the Wright-Fleming Institute, St. Mary's Hospital, London, W.2; and Johnson & Johnson (Gt. Britain), Ltd., Slough, Bucks, respectively. The first shows how Captain Cook on his voyage round the world was able to keep his crew free from scurvy by giving them plenty of fresh vegetables; which natural foods provide which vitamins; and some pharmaceutical products that contain vitamins. The strip on penicillin, shows items associated with Sir Alexander Fleming's discovery of the antibiotic, later work by Florey and Chain, describes methods of presenting penicillin in the most satisfactory forms for administration, and techniques of injection. The third illustrates and describes the preparation for the procedure of bathing a baby. All three are strips in a series produced primarily for the instruction of nurses but available for showing to pharmaceutical audiences if desired.

Sketches for a Mural

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, PLASTICS DIVISION, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Colour. Sound. 16-mm. Running time twenty-two minutes. Ready mid-December.

THE film is the story of polyvinyl chloride. Discovered in 1838 by a young French chemist, Henri Regnault. Today 800,000 tons are produced annually throughout the world while in Great Britain production has risen from 30,000 tons in 1953 to over 60,000 tons in 1957. P.V.C. has found an ever-increasing range of industrial applications and the film sets out in an unusual but entertaining way to show some of them.

MEDICAL ABSTRACTS

ALDOSTERONE ANTAGONISTS

THE condition of hepatic cirrhosis, which gives rise to an accumulation of extra-cellular fluid, demonstrates a high excretion of aldosterone and a retention of sodium (potassium excretion remaining normal). Adrenal activity, which produces excessive quantities of aldosterone has until recently been combated only by surgical intervention. Kerr, Read, Haslam and Sherlock (*Lancet*, 1958. **ii.** 1084) have published their experience with a steroidal spirolactone (SC8109) on three patients. Two responded favourably with sodium and water diuresis. Good results followed the use of microcrystalline injections to extend the duration of effect. A similar compound SC5233 (with an additional methyl group in place of a hydrogen atom in the nineteen position) is stated to have three times the activity, weight for weight, of SC8109.

BRONCHITIS RELATED TO *p*H OF AIR

GORHAM (*Lancet*, 1958. **ii.** 691) provides evidence that bronchitis mortality is directly related to the acidity of atmospheric precipitation in towns. The mortality rates for bronchitis were calculated from the Registrar General's annual statistical reviews for England, Scotland and Wales, 1950–54, and plotted on scatter diagrams versus air-pollution data, extracted from the 1955 report of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research on the investigation of atmospheric pollution, which gives the *p*H of the precipitation. A more detailed statistical treatment was then carried out, using averages of all the *p*H and sulphate values given for the winter months September to March in each of fifty-three boroughs. To obtain a more normal frequency distribution, and also a more linear regression, a logarithmic transformation of the bronchitis death-rates and of the sulphate deposits was employed. To test the relationship further, partial correlations of bronchitis mortality with the *p*H of winter precipitation and with the winter sulphate deposit were carried out. The relation is shown graphically in a chart, which also indicates that the logarithmic average of the annual urban death-rate from bronchitis is 82 per 100,000 persons, or about 1·8 times the rural death-rate for the same period. In areas where rain *p*H is below 4, the death-rate reaches 100; it is only about 60 in those urban areas with the least acid rainfall. The rural death-rate for the same period is considerably lower even than that, at 46 annually per 100,000 of population; so acidity would not appear to be the only factor involved in the increased urban death rate, if in fact the acidity correlation is taken as truly causal. It seems likely, therefore, that from long-continued exposure to acid aerosols even in predominantly rural areas the rainfall may be quite strongly acid. For instance, in the English lake district rain *p*H averages less than 4·5, and goes below 4 on occasions. In the industrial cities, hydrochloric acid seems the chief cause of low *p*H values.

GIFTS TO COLLEGE.—Donors of equipment to the College of Pharmacy, Dublin, mentioned by Mr. M. Power (president, Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland) in his report to the annual meeting of the Society (*C. & D.*, November 1, p. 477) should have included May, Roberts (Ireland), Ltd., whose name was inadvertently omitted. Messrs. May, Roberts had in fact presented the College with an electric autoclave.

THE KEDERMINSTER PHARMACOPOLIUM

Curiosities in a national exhibition of medical records

WELL worth a visit is an exhibition of medical records staged by the British Records Association in the Library of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and open to members of the public (on application to the Assistant Librarian) from November 27 to December 12. The exhibition is the first national display of material of this kind. The manuscripts shown fall into four broad groups, dealing with the medical profession; medical education; disease, its prevention and treatment, etc.; and the care of the sick. Within each the arrangement is chronological. Nearly four centuries are covered, from the end of the fifteenth to the middle of the nineteenth. A number of items are of specifically pharmaceutical interest, as will be quickly seen by reference to the catalogue (price 2s. 6d.), with its valuable thirteen-page historical introduction by Mr. L. M. Payne (assistant librarian, Royal College of Physicians).

For Family, Servants and Tenants

Sir John and Lady Kederminster, who lived at Langley Park, Bucks, in the time of Charles I, had a book in which were entered the prescriptions for medicine with which they treated their family, servants and tenants. In 1623 Sir John founded the Kederminster library for the use of the clergy of the district, and either he or his executors placed the book in that library, at St. Mary's Church, Langley Marish. It has come from there for the exhibition.

The importance of the "great house" as a pharmaceutical centre is illustrated elsewhere in the exhibition. "It hath been very often proved," Lady Sedley has written against some of the eight recipes for dissolving stone and one for ague which appear in her receipt book as it is open; the vellum-bound paper volume contains, in all, 140 recipes, some culinary, a few cosmetic but most of them medicinal (generally herbal). Mr. Payne, in his introduction, quotes, from "Laws Relating to the Medical Profession" (1830), a statement that the high-born damsel deemed it an essential part of her education to acquire some proficiency in the art of healing, "not only having knowledge of the medicinal virtues of herbs but able to compose soothing drinks, make ointments, and even set broken or dislocated limbs and superintend the dressing of wounds."

The household account and memorandum book of Sir Joseph Andrews, Bart., of Shaw House, Berks (1773-99) contains the earliest known reference to the use of Schweppes' mineral waters for medicinal purposes, and also a prescription for relief and cure of kidney stones by Dr. Pearson. Medicaments dispensed to paupers of the parish of St. Katherine Creechurch, in the City of London, are listed in the account of John Lewis, surgeon, 16 Mark Lane, rendered to the churchwardens in 1828.

In the first section of the exhibition, dealing with the medical profession, the first minute book of the court of assistants of the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries is open at fol. 334 v and 335 r to show proceedings at two consecutive courts: on April 10 and 14, 1634. There is an order for the testing of a solution of *Lac sulphuris* on the Society's premises.

James McLayman, Newcastle-on-Tyne, in 1777, could not write and could only "make a shift to read Print." But he specialised in making "WORMCAKES PHYSICAL PILLS TINCTURES SALVES," also in bleeding and drawing teeth. He is represented by his examination on oath, giving an outline of his career up to the time when he underwent prosecution; the catalogue note states that those small autobiographies exist in hundreds for the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; the law of settlement made them necessary.

The oldest exhibit is a fifteenth-century vade mecum, c. 1400-50, containing a collection of receipts in a good English book-hand, apparently part of a manual for doctors. Except for an odd phrase in Latin or Old French, the language of the manuscripts is English. Certain of the forms and spellings employed suggest that the writer was of North Country or Scottish origin. The manuscript, which is arranged by ailments, begins "ffor to draw out a sore tooth" and ends at the beginning of a section on the preservation of herbs. An example is "a good oyntment for a newe wound." "To heel it: tak diteyne, egrimone & ambros. . . ."

Herbal Remedies

Also in the exhibition's section on the prevention and treatment of disease is an account book of Sir William Petre, of Ingatestone Hall, Essex, who was treated in the early summer of 1559 by leading physicians named on the right-hand page. The palliative herbal remedies prescribed by them and listed on the left-hand page were mostly supplied by the apothecary Rich. A letter from George Neale, physician, to Sir William Blackett, Matfen Hall, Northumberland, who was suffering from scurvy ("Epidemical Disease of this and many other Northerne Countreyes") allowed him to eat "lobsters, crabs, oysters, gurnets and crey fish."

There is a medico-legal exhibit: the evidence of Dr. Ethelbert Spenser at Canterbury coroner's court, in connection with the death of William Dives, 1609. Dives had been treated by one Flint, who had supplied a violent purge. Flint was sent for again and eventually located in an alehouse. He now prescribed hemlock to be applied to the wrists, feet, etc. Dr. Spenser was eventually called in and pronounced that the original dose was antimony. The patient died of the treatment.

"It is hoped that the present exhibition . . . may make better known the importance of medical records," writes Sir Hilary Jenkinson, in his preface to the catalogue. With the same object the British Records Association at its annual conference on November 25 and 26 discussed medical records. The library of the Royal College of Physicians of London has attempted, by circulars, to find what material of interest to medical historians exists in the archives of local authorities. During 1958 a further inquiry has been addressed to archivists and record officers, more particularly of the older hospitals, to discover the range and extent of their surviving records.

Mr. Payne gives, unfortunately, a depressing report. "From replies so far received it is apparent that in the majority of hospitals records—at any rate those of a clinical nature—rarely go back beyond the beginning of the twentieth century." An exception is the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, where there are odd volumes of medical and surgical records from 1769. A notable series of case notes was saved by the action of the Royal College of Physicians in providing accommodation for the case notes of King's College Hospital from the foundation of the hospital in 1839 to 1937.

It is to be hoped that, as a result of this exhibition, the existence of more material, particularly of a clinical nature, may come to light. The Harveian librarian welcomes information about records of medical interest.



HOSPITAL PHARMACISTS AT RESEARCH LABORATORIES: The laboratories of Smith & Nephew Research, Ltd., the research organisation for Smith & Nephew Associated Companies, Ltd., were visited recently by pharmacists from leading hospitals in Hertfordshire. They were received by Mr. E. M. Bavin, B.Sc., F.R.I.C. (a director of the company) who outlined its functions and its relationship to the other companies of the Group. During the morning and afternoon the visitors toured the laboratories. They were entertained to lunch by the company.

A CONFERENCE ON WEED CONTROL

Workers from seventeen countries discuss developments

THE British Weed Control Council and Society of Chemical Industry collaborated in organising the fourth conference on weed control held at Brighton, November 4–6. About 400 delegates attended from Britain and from seventeen overseas countries.

DR. E. K. WOODFORD, Oxford, surveyed international progress in the subject. In the United Kingdom, he said, Government leadership was called for in view both of the high toxicity of some of the chemicals used and of the conditions in which they were applied. Farmers needed advice on the expanding range of selective weedkillers, and the expansion in technological education warranted the recognition of weed control as a separate technology in its own right.

DR. J. STUBBS (Jealott's Hill Research Station) gave an account of the herbicidal activity of 1:1′-ethylene-2:2′-dipyridylium dibromide, a new quaternary ammonium compound active against a wide range of annual plants though showing some selectivity (grasses in general being more tolerant than broad-leaved species). Good top-kill of perennials was obtained from it, he said, but usually that was followed by regeneration from the base. The compound acts systemically, being rapidly absorbed and translocated so that, though water-soluble, it is in effect "rainfast." It is instantly adsorbed and inactivated by soil—"a unique example of a systemic herbicide that has no effect as a soil treatment and no residual activity." During 1957 the compound was compared with sodium arsenite and pentachlorophenol (PCP) in vaporising oil. In maincrop potatoes it proved equal to sodium arsenite and similar to PCP. It gave excellent pre-harvest control of the main weeds encountered.

Dalapon in Use

Dalapon (sodium 2,2-dichloropropionate) was found in experimental work to control *Agropyron repens* near apple trees. Older trees withstood spray without damage, though younger trees suffered temporary damage. Raspberries were found more susceptible to damage than apples or blackcurrants.

Other workers had brought about a partial suppression of *Festuca rubra* in pasture by the use of dalapon. Aminotriazole had a less effect, and the effect did not last long. Both increased the proportion of bare ground sufficiently to improve early development of sown rye grass. Aminotriazole severely reduced indigenous white clover, while 2,4-D ester did not. Pre-sowing treatment with dalapon and 2,4-D ester together had an additive effect on development of rye grass, without harm to indigenous clover. Details were given of experiments carried out to determine the value of dalapon in controlling bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*). The results of experiments were variable, but up to 90 per cent. reduction of frond density occurred in the year after spraying. A result comparable with another paper upon bracken control.

Two authors in a joint paper described the results of experiments with dalapon on *Agropyron repens*, *Agrostis gigantea* and *A. stolonifera*, the three most important creeping perennial grass weeds of British agriculture. In one experiment dalapon gave 70 per cent. redution in the year following treatment; it was ineffective in others. Eradication was seldom achieved, but a high level of control often followed applications of dalapon at doses of 10 lb. or more per acre. The principal effect of dalapon on rhizomatous grasses was to induce a dormancy of the rhizone buds. Recovery or death followed according to dose applied, environmental conditions, and other factors.

Norwegian Trials

A Norwegian worker reported that experiments and practical use in Norway had proved that TCA, sprayed as early as possible after snow melting in the spring, gave satisfactory control of couch grass and allowed cultivation and full yields of the more common vegetable crops.

MESSRS. R. H. HIRST and D. L. MARTIN (Plant Protection, Ltd.) gave an account of eighteen investigations into sodium monochloroacetate (SMCA) which they found to control many weeds in kale and in some other brassicæ without undue damage to the crop. Its action was similar to that of sulphuric acid, but with less damage. Being a contact weedkiller, SMCA is not rainfast, but twelve hours' dry weather after application permits susceptible plants to absorb a lethal dose of the compound.

A team from the Natal Agricultural Advisory Service, South-western Region, reported twelve experiments which had confirmed that less crop damage and more effective weed control resulted from spraying farm kale crops at about the three true-leaf stage than later, and which showed sulphuric acid to be the most generally effective spray against weeds in kale, and the only one used with a high degree of success against *Chenopodium album*.

The compound 2,4-DB (the name given to both γ-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy) butyric acid and 4-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy) butyric acid, was reported to give satisfactory control of *Ranunculus repens* and *Cirsium arvense*, though less satisfactory control than MCPA. The sodium ester is broken down in the plant to 2,4-DB, which shows a greater persistence. Its toxicity towards lucerne is a third that of MCPB.

For raspberry-cane nurseries a method of control was reported that made use of propham, 2,4-DES, simazin, monuron and diuron, all of which, used as pre-emergence herbicides, appeared harmless to raspberry canes. Propham and 2,4-DES, controlling (among other species) *Stellaria media* and *Senecio vulgaris* respectively, formed a useful mixture.

Dinoseb, a substituted phenol derivative, 4,6-dinitro-o-sec-butyl phenol, was reported as giving good control of broad-leaved weeds without damaging crops.

Work reported from the Kirton Experimental Husbandry Farm confirmed previous conclusions that dinoseb, DNC, and mineral oils were less effective than CIPC, PCP, and sodium arsenite.

In the control of weeds in water courses copper sulphate maintained at about 1 part per million rapidly destroyed susceptible weeds and algæ at distances up to a mile from the treatment point, suggesting that a much lower concentration was needed for control.

The aquatic herbicide F98 (the essential ingredient of which is acrolein (CH_2:CH.CHO)) controls submersed weeds economically in irrigation canals and ponds, the effect lasting for eight weeks. Treated water used for irrigation did not harm crops and F98 was effective against water snails, thus providing a means of controlling snail-borne diseases such as schistosomiasis in tropical countries.

Further work on the weed control activity of CMPP 2-(4-chloro-2-methylphenoxy) propionic acid noted differential rates of application for cleavers, chickweed and a number of other weeds.

CIPC formulated with fenuron was reported as an effective pre-emergent herbicide for winter application. Combinations of that nature were popular with experimenters.

BRIGGS and PAYNE reported that CIPC and propham applied at rates and times to control black-grass can cause damage to young grass seed crops under certain conditions. Large well-developed plants suffer less than small poorly developed plants. CIPC is more toxic than propham. Damage was greater where crop cover of soil was low. Slow evaporation increased damage. Heavy rain following spraying increased damage.

Bracken Destruction

Field trials on bracken, using ammonium sulphamate, borates, sodium chlorate, aminotriazole and dalapon, some by spraying and others by soil application, suggested that contact herbicides such as ammonium sulphamate are vigorous defoliants but have no lasting effects, whether applied to fronds or through the soil; density appears unimpaired. Massive doses of sodium chlorate, various borate compounds and mixtures of borates and sodium chlorate are effective in killing bracken in the upper soil layers. Dalapon and aminotriazole are translocated to the rhizome when applied as foliar sprays and produce effects on frond tissues in the year after treatment. Translocation of a chemical compound in bracken from the fronds to the underground stem and frond-buds is confirmed by the author of the paper.

In an experimental application of monuron (N-(4-chlorophenyl)-N′,N′-dimethylurea) was applied to estab-

lished beds of asparagus in the spring, control of the majority of annual weed species was obtained, and no adverse effects on yield or quality were detected after four successive annual applications.

For control of weeds in sugar beet another paper gave endothal and a mixture of propham with endothal as the most promising pre-emergence treatment.

Experimental Compounds

The chemical modification of phytotoxicity was exemplified by work on the activity and mode of action of triazine herbicides. Investigations in Switzerland were discussed in the paper. Simazin (2-chloro-4, 6-bisethylamino-1, 3, 5-triazine) has received approval. The paper discussed atrazine, propazine, chlorazine, isodiazine, trietazine and other derivatives. The phytotoxicity of those chemicals is dependent upon interference with photosynthesis. The complete plant biochemistry is not yet known.

CHEMICALS DISCUSSED AT THE CONFERENCE

Short Name	Chemical Name or Composition	Used or Tested Against	To Protect
Amitrol, ATA	amino triazole, 3-amino-1, 2, 4-triazole	Grasses; bracken; *Festuca rubra*	Ryegrass
AMS	ammonium sulphamate $(NH_4)O.SO_2.NH_2$	Bracken	
ATA	see amitrol		
Atrazine	2-chloro-4-ethylamino-6-isopropylamino-s-triazine	Bindweed; *Panicum sanguinalis*	Maize; vine
CDT	2-chloro-4, 6-bisdiethylamino-s-triazine		
Chlorazin	see CDT		
Chloro IPC	see CIPC		
Chlorpropham	see CIPC		
CIPC	isopropyl N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate	Grass inflorescence; blackgrass; meadow fescue, cocksfoot, timothy; *Matricaria maritima*	Horticultural crops; tulips
CMPP	see mecoprop		
CMU	see monuron		
Copper sulphate	Copper sulphate	Aquatic weeds	
2, 4-D (ester)	2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	Certain resistant weeds	Ryegrass; pasture
dalapon	2, 2-dichloropropionic acid	Bracken; *Agrostis repens; A. stolonifera; Agropyron repens A. gigantea*	Apple trees; blackcurrants; pasture; raspberry; spring beans
2, 4-DB	4-(2, 4-dichlorophenoxy) butyric acid and y-(2, 4-dichlorophenoxy) butyric acid	Lucerne; *Ranunculus repens; Cirsium arvense*	
2, 4-DES	sodium 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyethyl sulphate	Broad-leaved weeds; *Senecio vulgaris; Stellaria media*	Raspberry cane nurseries; strawberries
dinoseb	4, 6-dinitro-o-sec-butylphenol		Tulips; pea crops
diuron	N-(3, 4-dichlorophenyl)-N′,N′-dimethylurea		Raspberry cane
DNC	3, 5-dinitro-o-cresol	*G. aparine*	Tulips
DNOC	see DNC		
DNOSBP	see dinoseb		
endothal	3, 6-endoxohexahydrophthalic acid		Spring beans; sugar beet
f98	A preparation containing acrolein $(CH_2:CH.CHO)$ as active ingredient	Aquatic weeds	
	1:1′-ethylene-2:2′-dipyridylium dibromide	Grasses and perennial weeds	
fenuron	N-(phenyl)-N′,N′-dimethylurea		Horticultural crops
IPC	see propham		
isodiazine	triazine derived herbicide	see atrazine, simazin	
MCPA	4-chloro-2-methylphenoxyacetic acid	*Chenopodium album; Cirsium arvense; Ranunculus repens*	Pea crops
MCPB	4-(4-chloro-2-methylphenoxy) butyric acid		Pea crops
MCPP	see mecoprop		
mecoprop	2-(4-chloro-2-methylphenoxy) propionic acid	Chickweed; cleavers; *G. aparine*	Barley; pea crops; spring oats
methoxy simazine	triazine derived herbicide	see atrazine, simazin	
methoxy propazine	triazine derived herbicide	see atrazine, simazin	
methyl mercapto simazine	triazine derived herbicide	see atrazine, simazin	
monuron	N-(4-chlorophenyl)-N′,N′-dimethylurea		Asparagus; raspberry canes
PCP	pentachlorophenol		Tulips
PDU	see fenuron		
propham	isopropyl N-phenylcarbamate	Blackgrass; inflorescence of grasses (for phytotoxicity); meadow fescue, cocksfoot, timothy; wildoats; *Senecio vulgaris; Stellaria media*	Pea crops; raspberry cane nurseries
propazine	2-chloro-4, 6-isopropyl-amino-s-triazine		
SES	see 2, 4-DES		
simazin	2-chloro-4, 6-bisethylamino-s-triazine		Horticultural crops; tulips; raspberry cane nurseries; spring beans
sodium arsenite		Bracken	
SMCA	sodium monochloracetate		*Brassicae;* spring beans
sodium diphenylborinate		Bracken; certain weed species	
Sulphuric acid	Sulphuric acid	*Chenopodium album*	
TBA	2, 3, 6-trichlorbenzoic acid	Certain resistant weeds	Spring weeds
TCA	trichloroacetic acid	Wildoats; couchgrass	Pea crops; root vegetables; sugar beet
trietazine	triazine derived herbicide	see atrazine, simazin	

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES

Mineral Supplement for Poultry

Could you give me a formula for a mineral supplement in solution for use as a tonic for poultry?

THE following tonic supplement is taken from the *C. & D.* publication "Pharmaceutical Formulas, Volume II." The product is added to drinking water at the rate of one tablespoonful to 1 gall., for use over periods of one week.

Compound solution of ferrous phosphate	3 fl. oz.
Sodium chloride	120 gr.
Potassium chloride	120 gr.
Potassium iodide	60 gr.
Copper sulphate	½ oz.
Cobalt sulphate	30 gr.
Manganese sulphate	30 gr.
Magnesium sulphate	½ oz.
Black treacle	3 oz.
Chloroform	20 min.
Water to	20 fl. oz.

Solid Cologne

Can you give a formula for a solid Cologne?

SOLID Cologne sticks may be made to the following formula:—

Sodium stearate	10
Distilled water	15
Menthol	1
Eau de Cologne to	100

The method of making is to rub the stearate with the water into a paste, adding the eau de Cologne, and heat in a vessel plugged with wool. When the stearate is dissolved pour at once into the suitable moulds. It has been found in practice that a more satisfactory product can be obtained by carefully neutralising stearic acid with solution of sodium hydroxide in the above formula, instead of employing sodium stearate. A trace of chlorophyll or brilliant green may be added for colouring.

Vitamin E

Have you any information to give regarding veterinary vitamin-E therapy, with specific reference to horses?

VITAMIN-E preparations are based on alpha-tocopherol—a colourless oil of insipid taste having the formula $C_{29}H_{50}O_2$. It It is relatively stable, but is slowly oxidised by the air and is easily destroyed in the presence of rancid fats. The most common form is tocopheryl acetate, obtained naturally from soya-bean oil and wheat-germ oil or produced synthetically. The exact physiological rôle and site of action of vitamin E in the animal organism have not yet been fully elucidated. The vitamin is thought to act in a non-specific manner as a general anti-oxidant in all the tissues of the body. It may also act as part of a specific enzyme system. By virtue of its antioxidant properties, vitamin E exerts protective or "sparing" action on such substances as vitamin A and carotone. It has been suggested that, for the same reason, the vitamin prevents muscular dystrophy by allowing for a relatively low level of oxygen consumption in the skeletal muscles. Affected muscles in a state of vitamin-E deficiency are known to have an extraordinarily high rate of oxygen consumption. The chief use of tocopheryl acetate has been in the treatment of infertility, but the evidence supporting that use was obtained from experiments in rats in which the continuation of pregnancy is shown to be dependent on supplies of vitamin E being available. There is no evidence to confirm the belief that other animals are equally dependent on the vitamin and its use in the treatment of infertility has been largely discontinued. Vitamin E is essential for the maintenance of muscle activity. In lambs and calves, a deficiency leads to atrophy of skeletal and cardiac muscle. Naturally occurring cases in lambs are recognised as one type of "stiff lamb disease." In calves, a similar condition is recognised (post mortem) as "white muscle disease)" or muscular dystrophy. Vitamin E deficiency as a clinical entity has been recognised in poultry where it produces the condition known as encephalomalacia. Those conditions in animals and birds usually arise from the feeding of excessive amounts of cod-liver oil which interferes with the utilisation of naturally occurring vitamin E. Tocopheryl acetate is an anti-oxidant and it has been used for the stabilisation of certain preparations of vitamin A designed to be incorporated in animal feeding stuffs. Certain types of food preparation lend themselves to oxidative destruction of the vitamin E originally present, and this is particularly evident when fats become oxidised through faulty processing or prolonged storage without adequate protection. Vitamin E becomes used up rapidly in an attempt to inhibit oxidation of the fats, and may therefore be lacking entirely from the diet as fed. Moreover, the destructive action of the oxidised fat may continue even after ingestion, and it is evident that the harmful consequences of oxidised fat are by no means confined to destruction of vitamin E. In Canada, trials have been carried out with vitamin E in horses and the results indicate that the vitamin can improve breeding averages, increase stamina and efficiency, correct behaviour and sexual disturbances, and also overcome the cardiac troubles commonly encountered in racehorses.

Periodontal Pack

We have received a request to prepare the following formula:—Zinc oxide 50 parts, renin 24 parts, asbestos 23 parts, mercuric ammonium chloride 2·5 parts. Liquid sufficient for above powder consisting of engenol 95 mils, thymol 5 gm., cellulose acetate q.s. Could you kindly give any information regarding consistency or any other information?

IT would appear that the formula quoted is for a periodontal pack. We have no knowledge of a paste of this nature containing mercuric ammonium chloride and cellulose acetate, though the other ingredients are frequently used in periodontal pastes. The pack is supplied as a powder and liquid, and these are mixed into a paste immediately prior to use. The paste should be of a consistency of soft putty such that it may be made into a roll. Rolls of the paste are placed in front of and behind the teeth, and then pressed with the fingers so that the paste squeezes between the teeth and joins together to hold the pack in place. These pastes harden in approximately 2-3 hours depending upon their composition, and the pack is normally allowed to remain in position from three to seven days. Periodontal packs are chiefly used as a post-operative protection to the gingiva following surgical resection.

WORLD TRADE

Credit Grants in South Africa.—The Governor of the South African Reserve Bank (Dr. M. H. de Kock), has announced a relaxation of regulations on the granting of credit by commercial banks. Instead of raising the level of the supplementary reserves from 8 per cent. to 10 per cent., as was intended, it will be lowered to 6 per cent.

South African Freight-rate Charges.—Negotiations between the South African Government and the Conference Lines, the first triennial review of freight rates in terms of the freight agreement of 1955, have been successfully concluded, according to a statement from the office of the Minister of Economic Affairs. There is to be an increase of 5 per cent. in the rates on certain goods shipped from Europe to South Africa.

New Zealand — United Kingdom Trade.—A new trade agreement between New Zealand and the United Kingdom was signed on November 25. The agreement gives New Zealand the right immediately to reduce preferential tariff margins enjoyed by the United Kingdom from their present 20 or more per cent. to a maximum of 10 per cent., and in some cases to 7·5 and 5 per cent. The new minimum preference margins on certain welfare and producer goods, among them pharmaceuticals, will be 7½ per cent.

Belgian Regulations for Insecticides.—Among the provisions of a Royal Decree which come into force on July 12. 1959, is one whereby it will be prohibited to import, to hold for sale, to manufacture, to deliver or to transport for sale or to sell, phytopharmaceutical products not authorised by the Belgian Ministry of Agriculture. Another forbids the import, acquisition and stocking with a view to sale, the offer for sale, the sale and delivery of certain toxic pesticides and toxic phytopharmaceutical products other than by "authorised sellers" and the acquisition of certain toxic pesticides and toxic phytopharmaceutical products by other than "authorised users."

Supply of Medicines in Holland.—The Netherlands *Staatsblad* No. 408/1958 contains the text of a law dated July 28, 1958, replacing the law of June 1, 1865, regarding the supply of medicines and the practice of pharmaceutics. The date of entry into force of the new law has yet to be determined; it is possible that parts may come into force on different dates. The law provides, amongst other things, for a register of patent medicines to be kept. It will be prohibited to prepare, sell, deliver, import, deal in or keep in stock for delivery unregistered "patent" medicines, except in certain cases. Also, the Minister for Social Affairs and Public Health may, in the interest of public health, with regard to specified substances indicated by him, lay down rules for preparation, manufacture, extraction, cultivation, treatment, processing, packing, quality, warehousing, carriage, delivery and supervision thereof, as well as to limit import or permit it only on certain conditions.

The Wellcome Research Laboratories were:

➡ First to determine the cause of lamb dysentery.

➡ First to discover the way to prevent lamb dysentery.

➡ First to produce the 2 c.c. dose.

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ISSUED IN BOTTLES OF 50 c.c.—25 DOSES

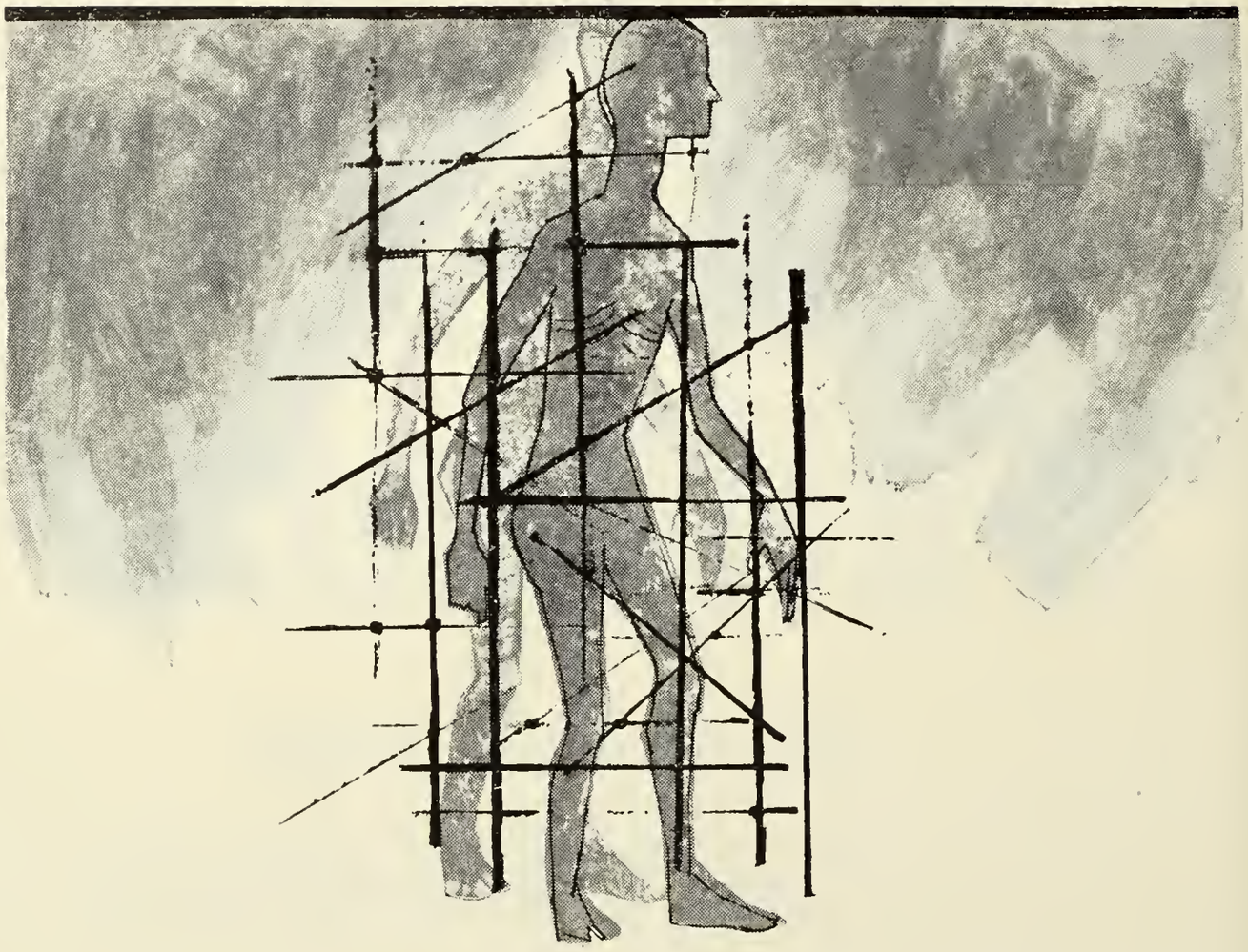
Valuable lambs deserve the best, so recommend 'Wellcome'—the pioneer brand. Lambs must be injected within twelve hours of birth.

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Graded needs for the vitamin B-Complex

Because vitamins of the B-Complex interact metabolically, it is usual for several of them to be given together in any therapeutic dose. Intensive treatment is provided by Befortiss, Becovite, Orovite and Parentrovite—all preparations of the B-Complex, manufactured by Vitamins Ltd. specialists in Vitamin Products.

BEFORTISS

for maintenance therapy.
Tablets, Ampoules, Elixir.
Tablets, 1 ml. Ampoules (Boxes of 5)
Elixir (6 fl. ozs.)

BECOVITE

for intensive therapy. Tablets, Ampoules, Elixir. Tablets, 2 ml. Ampoules (Boxes of 3 pairs) Elixir (6 fl. ozs.)

OROVITE

for concentrated oral therapy. Tablets and Elixir. *(Vitamin C can be added as Ascorvel.)*

PARENTROVITE

for massive parenteral therapy. Ampoules.

NOTE: A leaflet is available giving full details of these products and the indications for which they may be prescribed.

VITAMINS OF THE

B-Complex

FROM VITAMINS LIMITED

For full details of prices and trade terms write for latest copy of the Vitamins Ltd., Price List.

VITAMINS LIMITED (DEPT. A.A.7), UPPER MALL, LONDON, W.6

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 26: Buying interest was lacking in all sections of the market during the week. Inquiry for CRUDE DRUGS was generally for those commodities which were unobtainable on the spot; price changes were thus few.

It was not possible to obtain offers of IPECACUANHA from primary shippers, but a parcel of Matto Grosso was offered on a landed-term basis of 59s. 6d. per lb., delivery in one month. Spot supplies of GUM ACACIA remained temporarily scarce at the advanced level noted in the previous week. After an absence of several weeks, shipment offers of SARSAPARILLA were received and business was done at 2s. 4d. per lb., c.i.f. On the other hand SENEGA was not available at origin. A ready market for Kenya's entire PYRETHRUM output between now and June 1959 has been forecast. Rumours concerning the removal of the manufacturing tax on MERCURY in Italy were officially denied by a spokesman of the Italian Ministry of Finance (the producers recently made an attempt to get the tax removed (*C. & D.*, November 8, p. 511)).

ESSENTIAL OILS were a weak market and changes, where they occurred, were in a downward direction. Lower per lb. were Brazilian BOIS DE ROSE (down threepence), Bourbon GERANIUM and VETIVERT (down 2s. 6d.) and PETITGRAIN (down sixpence). Lower per lb. for shipment were ANISE by one penny Madagascar CLOVE LEAF (twopence) and Formosan PEPPERMINT (twopence). LEMONGRASS, however, was threepence higher per lb. for shipment at 5s. 3d., c.i.f., whilst spot advanced three-halfpence to 5s. 6d. Continued rise in zinc metal pushed ZINC OXIDE up another 30s. per ton. Production of high-strength HYDROGEN PEROXIDE will be stepped up as a result of the opening of a new plant at Warrington, Lancs. Claimed to be the largest in the world, the plant uses a new method of manufacture and cost of producing the peroxide is expected to be appreciably less than existing processes.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

ACETANILIDE. — 1-cwt. lots are 2s. 10d. per lb. for crystals and 5-cwt., 2s. 9d.

AMIDOPYRIN.—Minimum rate is 22s. 5d. per lb. with usual differentials for smalls.

AMMONIUM ACETATE. — 1-cwt. lots of B.P.C., 1949, are quoted at 4s. 5d. per lb.

ANEURINE HYDROCHLORIDE.—1-kilo quoted at £13 7s. 6d. and 10-kilo lots at £13 per kilo.

ASCORBIC ACID. — Rate per kilo: 1 kilo. £4 18s.; 10 kilos, £4 16s. SODIUM ASCORBATE is offered at the same prices.

BENZOIC ACID.—1-cwt. lots are 2s. 11½d. per lb.; and SODIUM SALT is 2s. 9½d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots.

BENZYL BENZOATE. — One-ton lots of B.P. grade are at 4s. 6d. per lb.

BISMUTH SALTS.—The following are the prices (per lb.) in largest bulk packages:—

	28 lb. to 1 cwt.	1 cwt.	5 cwt.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
CARBONATE ..	22 3	21 9	21 4
SALICYLATE ..	21 9	21 4	20 10
SUBGALLATE ..	21 1	20 8	20 2
SUBNITRATE ..	20 5	20 0	19 6

The 1-cwt. rates (per lb.) for other salts are:—CITRATE, B.P.C., 22s. 8d.; NITRATE, crystals,, 14s. 8d.; OXIDE, B.P.C., 27s. 7d.; OXYCHLORIDE, B.P., 27s. 9d.; OXYIODOGALLATE, B.P.C., 28s. 9d.; SODIUM TARTRATE, 35s. 6d.; and TRIBROMPHENATE, B.P.C., 26s. 9d.

CALCIFEROL.—B.P. is 3s. 2d. per gm. for 1-kilo lots.

CALCIUM CARBONATE. — B.P. light-precipitated powder is £32 per ton, ex store.

CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE.—Price per kilo is £11 12s. 6d.

CARMINE. — Price is 90s. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots.

CHINIOFON.—B.P. 1948 is 67s. per kilo; 50-kilo lots, 62s. 6d. per kilo. The sodium derivative (B.P. 1953) is 99s. 4d. and 92s. 9d. for the same quantities.

CHLORBUTOL.—28-lb. lots are quoted at 10s. per lb.

CHLOROFORM.—1-cwt. lots in winchesters are 3s. 6d. per lb.; 56-lb., 3s. 6½d. In drums, prices are 3s. 4d. and 3s. 4½d. per lb. respectively.

CINCHOPHEN.—1-cwt. lots are quoted at 21s. per lb.

CREOSOTE.—B.P. quality, ex beechwood, is from 6s. 9d. to 7s. 6d. per lb.

CYANOCOBALAMIN. — 10-gm. lots are £47 10s. per gm., and 1 gm. £50.

DICOPHANE (DDT).—Prices are as follows:—1-cwt. lots 3s. 2d. per lb.; 5-cwt. 3s. 0½d.; 1-ton, 2s. 11d.

EPHEDRINE. — ALKALOID, is nominally 6s. 6d. per oz.; SULPHATE, 4s. and HYDROCHLORIDE, 3s. 3d. per oz.

ERGOTOXINE ETHANESULPHONATE. — Price per gm. for B.P.C. (1949) is: 1 gm., 68s. 9d.; 10 gm., 155s. 3d.

FOLIC ACID.—B.P. and U.S.P. are offered on the spot at 2s. 5d. per gm. for 1-kilo lots.

HYPOPHOSPHITES.—Prices per lb. are:—

	7 lb.	28 lb.	1 cwt.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
CALCIUM, B.P.C. .	6 9	6 4	5 11
IRON, B.P.C. ..	13 9	13 3	12 9
MAGNESIUM ..	11 6	11 1	10 8
MANGANESE, B.P.C.	13 11	13 5	12 11
POTASSIUM, B.P.C.	9 3	8 10	8 5
SODIUM, B.P.C. ..	7 7	7 2	6 9

ICHTHAMMOL. — B.P. is from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots as to origin and container.

MENAPHTHONE.—B.P. is £11 per kilo; ACETOMENAPHTHONE, B.P., £11; WATER-SOLUBLE (menadione sodium bisulphite, U.S.P.), £15 per kilo.

NICOTINAMIDE. — Prices per kilo are now: 1 kilo, 90s.; 10 kilos, 87s. 6d.; 50 kilos, 85s.

NICOTINIC ACID. — Prices per kilo are 55s. for 1-kilo and 50s. for 50-kilo lots.

NIKETHAMIDE. — Prices per kilo are:—1 kilo, 110s.; 50 kilos, 100s.

PENTOBARBITONE SODIUM. — Minimum 25-kilo lots are 125s. per kilo.

PETHIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE. — B.P. 100-gm. lots, 100s. Subject to D.D.A. regulations.

PYRIDOXINE. — Manufacturers' rate for 1 kilo is £75 per kilo; 10 kilos, £72 10s.

PYROGALLIC ACID. — Pure crystals are 22s. 6d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots; resublimed, 24s. 3d.

QUINIDINE.—Prices are as follows:—

Home Trade	500 oz. or more	100-400 oz.
	per oz.	per oz.
QUINIDINE	s. d.	s. d.
ALKALOID	7 11½	8 1½
GLUCONATE	9 4½	9 6½
HYDROBROMIDE ..	6 7	6 9
HYDROCHLORIDE ..	6 9	6 11
SULPHATE	6 0	6 2
HYDROQUINIDINE		
HYDROCHLORIDE ..	11 2	11 4
GLUCONATE	8 6½	8 8½

For export quinidine alkaloid ranges from £12 12s. 3d. to £12 17s. 4d. per kilo and sulphate from £9 10s. 5d. to £9 15s. 6d.

RIBOFLAVINE. — Price (per kilo) is £17 for 1-kilo and £16 12s. 6d. for 10-kilo lots.

SACCHARIN.—In lots of 1 lb. and over B.P.C. powder is quoted at 99s. 10d. per lb., the SODIUM SALT is 80s. 10d. per lb. Prices include duty and carriage.

SALICYLAMIDE.—Price per lb. for 1-cwt. lots is 8s. 6d.

SEMICARBAZIDE HYDROCHLORIDE. — Technical grade is 19s. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots.

TANNIC ACID.—The B.P. levis, ex ether is quoted at 10s. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots. The B.P. powder is 9s. 6d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots.

TEREBENE. —. For 1-carboy lots, 4s. 2d. per lb. is asked. In winchesters, prices are 15s. 9d. per lb.; 28-lb., 14s. 6d.

TEREBINTH.—B.P. is 2s. 3d. per lb.

VITAMIN A. — Synthetic. Supplied in strengths of 200,000 international units per gm. the price is 11¼d. per million i.u. Natural is 1s. 4d. per million units.

VITAMIN D_2. — In oil, 2 million units per gm. the price is 2d. per million international units. Crystalline: see under calciferol.

VITAMIN E (synthetic). — TOCOPHERYL ACETATE, B.P.C., 10 gm. to 100 gm., 1s. 2d. per gm.; 100 gm. to 1 kilo, 1s. per gm.; 1 kilo and under 10 kilos, £45 per kilo; 10 kilos, £44 15s. per kilo.

ZINC CARBONATE. — In 1-cwt lots the price is 1s. 9½d. per lb.

ZINC CHLORIDE. — B.P.C. cake from 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d. per lb.; sticks from 5s. 10d. to 6s. 2d. per lb. TECHNICAL, 115s. per cwt.

ZINC OXIDE. — Dearer. B.P. quality in 2-ton lots is now £112; 1-ton, £112 10s.; 10-cwt., £114.

ZINC PEROXIDE. — Price (per lb.) for 1-cwt. lots of B.P. is 5s. 3d.

ZINC SULPHATE.—B.P. in 1-cwt. lots is quoted at 1s. 9d. per lb.; technical, 60s. per cwt.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

At the opening on Wednesday

Alexandria..	Piastres to £	97¼–97¼
Amsterdam .	Florins to £	10·56–10·72
*Bombay ..	Shillings to rupee	1/5 15/16–1/6 1/16
Brussels ..	Francs to £	138·95–141·05
Copenhagen.	Kronor to £	19·19½–19·48½
Frankfurt ..	D Marks to £	11·67 3/16–11·84 13/16
*Hong Kong .	Shillings to $	1/2 13/16–1/2 29/32
*Karachi ..	Shillings to rupee	1/5 15/16–1/6 1/16
Lisbon ..	Escudos to £	79·90–81·10
*Montreal ..	Dollars to £	2·71 3/16–2·71 5/16
New York ..	Dollars to £	2·78–2·82
Oslo	Kronor to £	19·85–20·15
*Paris	Francs to £	1,167·18–1,184·82
Stockholm ..	Kronor to £	14·37½–14·59½
*Singapore ..	Shillings to $	2/3⅛–2/4
Zurich	Francs to £	12·15 3/16–12.33 9/16

*Free market rates; remainder Bank of England

Bank rate: 4 per cent. from November 20.

Crude Drugs

ACONITE. — Spot supplies of Spanish *napellus* are 2s. 6d. per lb.

AGAR.—Kobe is 10s. 6d. per lb., duty paid; new-crop for January–February 1959 shipment, 8s. 4½d.

ALOES. — Cape prime on the spot is 230s. per cwt. and for shipment, 205s., c.i.f.

ANISE (STAR).—Chinese is 110s. per cwt. c.i.f. and 135s. spot, duty paid.

BALSAMS. — Quotations per lb. are:— CANADA: Spot, 23s. COPAIBA: Para from 7s. 6d. to 9s. 6d., duty paid. PERU: Spot, 9s. 10d. in bond. TOLU (genuine as imported): 24s., B.P., 16s. 6d.

BELLADONNA.—Herb is 8s. 3d. per lb. on the spot. Root is 1s. 6d. spot; shipment, 1s. 3d., c.i.f.

BENZOIN.—Sumatra block on the spot is £22 to £28 as to quality. No. 1 for shipment, £23 10s.

BUCHU.—Spot rounds are 6s. per lb. and shipment, 5s. 9d., c.i.f.

CAMPHOR.—B.P. POWDER is from 4s. 3d. per lb., duty paid. TABLETS, ¼-oz., are 6s. in bond.

CARDAMOMS.—Aleppy greens are offered on the spot at 15s. per lb.; November shipment is 13s. 6d., c.i.f.; Seeds, spot, 24s. 3d.; shipment, 19s. 6d., c.i.f.

CASSIA.—Extra-selected broken for shipment, 242s. 6d.; 210s. c.i.f. Spot: Whole 235s. and selected 230s., both in bond.

CHERRY BARK.—Thin natural is 1s. 5d. per lb., and rossed is 1s. 11d.

CINNAMON.—Ceylon for shipment (c.i.f.) per lb.; OOOO, 7s. 2½d.; OOO, 7s. 0½d.; OO, 6s. 10¾d.; seconds, 5s.; featherings, 2s.; quillings, 4s. 4½d.; chips, 1s.

CLOVES. — Zanzibar on the spot are 3s. 1d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 8¼d., c.i.f.

COCHINEAL.—Silver-grey Peruvian quoted 6s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.; Canary Isles black-brilliant, 18s. 6d.; silver-grey, 15s. 6d., spot.

COLOCYNTH PULP.—Spot, 3s. per lb.

DIGITALIS LEAF.—Purpurea from 1s. 2½d. to 2s. 7d. per lb., c.i.f.

ERGOT.—Portuguese is 5s. per lb., c.i.f. for prompt shipment and 5s. 6d. spot nominal.

GUM ACACIA. — Kordofan cleaned sorts are 142s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot; November–December shipment, 127s., c.i.f.; new-crop (January–February 1959) 120s., c.i.f.

HONEY. — Australian light-amber is 113s. to 117s. and medium amber 102s. 6d. to 107s. 6d. Argentine, 130s. to 135s.; Jamaican 135s. to 140s.; New Zealand clover, 160s. to 170s.; all per cwt. on the spot.

HYDRASTIS. — Spot 28s. per lb.

HYOSCYAMUS.—Dutch leaves (*niger*) are 1s. 6½d. per lb., c.i.f., prompt shipment.

IPECACUANHA. — Matto Grosso landed terms: 59s. 6d. per lb. delivery one month.

LIQUORICE. — Natural root: Persian on the spot is 47s. 6d.; for shipment, 42s. 6d., c.i.f., per cwt. Block juice: Anatolian and Chinese, 190s. per cwt., Italian stick from 310s. to 476s. per cwt. Spray dried extract, 2s. 10½d. per lb.

MENTHOL.—Chinese is 52s. 6d. per lb., duty paid and 47s., c.i.f.; Brazilian, spot, 36s., duty paid, December shipment, 33s. 3d., c.i.f. Formosan for shipment, 36s., c.i.f.

NUTMEGS.—West Indian 80's, 17s. per lb., spot; sound unassorted, 13s. 9d.; defectives, 12s.

ORANGE PEEL. — West Indian bitter quarters are 11d. per lb.; Spanish, 1s. 8d., as to quality, thin-cut Tripoli, 2s. 3d.

PAPAIN.—Shipment is 24s. per lb., c.i.f., for grade one, spot, 25s.

PEPPER.—White Sarawak spot, 2s. 8d. per lb., November–December shipment, 2s. 7¼d., c.i.f.; Black Sarawak spot, 1s. 7d.; November–December shipment, 1s. 6¾d., c.i.f. Black Malabar quoted at 212s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot; new-crop for December–January shipment, 187s. 6d., c.i.f.

PIMENTO.—Spot value is 540s. per cwt. landed; shipment, 511s. 6d., c.i.f.

PODOPHYLLUM. — *Emodi*: 230s. per cwt., c.i.f., November shipment. *Peltatum*, on the spot, 4s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, 450s. per cwt., c.i.f.

PYRETHRUM.—Extract, minimum 25 per cent. w/w pyrethrins, is 75s. per lb. for small lots.

QUASSIA.—Chips have been cleared on the spot and no shipment offers.

QUILLAIA.—Spot offers of whole bark at 140s. per cwt.; cut, 170s. Whole for shipment, 110s., c.i.f.

RAUWOLFIA. — *Canescens*, 2s. per lb., c.i.f.; *Vomitoria*, 2s. 3d., c.i.f.; *Serpentina*, 6s., c.i.f. asked.

RHUBARB. — Chinese small to medium offering from 6s. to 7s. 6d. per lb., as to quality. Best grades not available on spot.

SAFFRON. — Spanish is quoted at 230s. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—Jamaican native red on the spot is 2s. 9d. per lb. Shipment, 2s. 4d., c.i.f.

SEEDS. — (Per cwt.) ANISE. — Spanish, 160s.; Turkish, 140s., both duty paid. CARAWAY.—Dutch now quoted at 127s. 6d., duty paid. CELERY.—Indian unchanged at 180s., spot. CORIANDER.—Moroccan, 54s.; Rumanian, 52s. 6d., both duty paid. Moroccan for shipment dearer at 44s., c.i.f. CUMIN. — Cyprian, 260s.; Iranian, 260s., duty paid. Iranian for shipment, 220s., c.i.f. DILL.—Indian sold at 70s. on spot. The shipment price is 59s., c.i.f. FENNEL.—Chinese, 150s., duty paid; Indian, 170s. FENUGREEK. — Moroccan on spot is unchanged at 46s., duty paid; shipment price has advanced to 44s. 6d., c.i.f. MUSTARD. — English now 125s.; Danish, 95s., duty paid.

SENEGA.—Spot offered at 14s. 6d. per lb.; shipment not offering.

SENNA. — *Tinnevelly* LEAVES, prime No. 1, 1s. 5d. per lb., f.a.q., No. 3, 10d. PODS, manufacturing short at 1s. 6d. and hand-picked, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 4d. *Alexandria* pods: Manufacturing, offered from 1s. 6d. with hand-picked from 5s. to 6s.

SHELLAC. — F.O.T.N. 180s. per cwt., F.O. No. 1, 205s.; fine orange, 217s. 6d. to 270s.

SLIPPERY ELM. — Grinding quality bark is 2s. 7d. per lb.

SQUILL.—White is quoted at 80s. per cwt. on the spot.

STRAMONIUM.—Indian LEAVES are 70s. per cwt., and European 80s. on the spot.

TONQUIN BEANS. — Para on the spot are offered at 8s. per lb. Shipment, 7s. 6d., c.i.f.

TRAGACANTH.—No. 1 ribbon is £115 to £120 per cwt., No. 2, £105 to £110.

TURMERIC. — Madras finger is 62s. 6d. on the spot; current crop for shipment, 58s. 6d., c.i.f.

VALERIAN ROOT. — Spot: Indian (with rootlets) is 130s. and Belgian, 175s. to 195s. per cwt. Dutch (max. 2½ per cent. sand) for prompt shipment, 159s., c.i.f.

VANILLIN.—Rates (per lb.) are now:— 5-cwt. lots, 25s. 3d.; 1-cwt., 25s. 6d.; 56-lb. 25s. 9d.; smaller quantities, 26s.

WAXES. — (Per cwt.). BEES'—Dar-es-Salaam, spot, 490s.; shipment, 475s., c.i.f. Abyssinian, spot, 450s. in bond; shipment, 435s., c.i.f. Benguela spot, nominal; shipment 440s., c.i.f. CANDELILLA.—Spot 460s CARNAUBA.—Fatty grey, spot, 555s.; for shipment, 527s. 6d., c.i.f. Prime yellow, spot, 940s.; shipment, 835s., c.i.f.

Essential and Expressed Oils

ANISE.—Chinese, 8s. per lb., spot; shipment, 7s. 9d., c.i.f.

BOIS DE ROSE.—Brazilian is 15s. 9d. per lb. on the spot and 15s. 3d., c.i.f.

CALAMUS.—Spot quotations are 62s. 6d. per lb.

CAMPHOR, WHITE. — Chinese is 1s. 9d. per lb. in bond.

CANANGA. — Spot is from 47s. 6d. to 50s. per lb.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon, spot is 4s.; shipment, 3s. 5d., c.i.f. Formosan, spot 3s. 10½d., in bond; shipment nominal.

CLOVE. — Madagascar leaf, 7s. 1d. per lb., duty paid; shipment, 5s. 11d., c.i.f. Rectified 87–88 per cent., 9s. 3d. Distilled bud oil, English, B.P., 30s. to 31s.

CUMIN.—Quotations for English-distilled oil are about 90s. per lb. and imported, 85s.

DILL.—B.P. imported is 25s. per lb.

EUCALYPTUS.—Australian 70 to 75 per cent. eucalyptol on the spot is 4s. 9d. per lb. 80–85 per cent., 5s. 6d. Spanish (70–75), 4s. spot. Chinese 3s. to 3s. 3d.

GERANIUM.—Bourbon is 122s. 6d. per lb. on the spot and 117s. 6d., c.i.f. Algerian, 100s.

GRAPEFRUIT. — Jamaican, 20s. per lb., spot. Californian for shipment in limited supplies at 19s. 8d. per lb. South African, 10s. spot.

JUNIPER. — B.P.C. 1949 oil is from 10s. per lb. on the spot. English-distilled is now 180s. JUNIPER WOOD, from 5s.

LEMONGRASS. — Spot 5s. 6d. per lb., and shipment, 5s. 3d., c.i.f.

OLIVE.—French is 21s. 6d. to 23s. per gall. on the spot, for B.P. quality. Spanish 23s. 9d. per gall. For shipment, Algerian is £225–£230 per 1,000 kilo, c.i.f. and Tunisian £230–£235, c.i.f.

PEPPERMINT. — *Arvensis:* Chinese is 24s. 6d. per lb. on the spot and 21s. 6d., c.i.f. Brazilian, 8s., spot, and 7s. 6d., c.i.f. Formosan, 16s. 9d., spot; new-crop for November–December shipment, 15s. 3d., c.i.f. *Piperita:* Italian "Mitcham"-type from 42s. 6d. to 50s.; American 27s. 6d. to 30s., as to origin.

PETITGRAIN. — Paraguay is offered at 18s. 6d. per lb. on the spot; 17s. 9d., c.i.f.

PINE.—*Pumilionis* on the spot is 16s. per lb.; *sylvestris*, 25s.; Siberian (*abietis*), 12s. 6d.

SAGE.—Spanish is 9s. 9d. per lb.; Dalmatian, 37s. 6d.

SANDALWOOD. — Mysore offered from 77s. 6d. to 80s. per lb. as to source. East Indian 78s., spot.

SASSAFRAS. — Brazilian is from 3s. 6d. per lb., duty paid.

VETIVERT. — Spot is currently at about 80s. per lb.

YLANG YLANG.—Spot is from 32s. 6d. to 46s. per lb. as to grade.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 25: GLYCERIN prices were boosted, making the crude soap lye grade 18 cents a lb., up one cent, and the saponification 19½ cents, also up a cent. Natural powdered CAMPHOR was lower at 56 cents a lb., down two cents. Cape ALOES dropped one cent to sell at 34 cents a lb. American SAFFRON lost five cents to dip to 85 cents a lb., and Mexican SARSAPARILLA eased a cent to 32 cents. Higher per lb. among ESSENTIAL OILS were SANDALWOOD at $13·00, up 15 cents, and Haitian VETIVERT at $10·75, up 25 cents. Lower per lb. were CLOVE LEAF at 95 cents, down 10 cents, and Florida ORANGE at $1·25, down 25 cents.

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

From the "Trade Marks Journal," November 12

For sensitised photographic paper (1)

LINEMAX, B775,853, by Ilford, Ltd., Essex.

For face powder and bath powder, all being non-medicated toilet preparations; and perfumes and toilet water (3)

FLAMBEAU, 759,056, by Fabergé, Inc., New York, U.S.A.

For applicators containing mascara for toilet purposes (3)

MASCARA-MATIC AUTOMATIC MASCARA APPLICATOR, 775,242, by Helena Rubinstein, Ltd., London, W.1.

For all goods (3)

Device, 775,501, by Dr. Rudolph Reiss Chemische Werke, Berlin, Germany. BRONZONE, 778,689, by Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham. LUX, 779,641, by Lever Brothers, Port Sunlight, Ltd., Port Sunlight, Ches. SWIPE, 780,205, by Hax, Ltd., London, W.C.1.

For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations; and aromatic substances for use in the manufacture of perfumes and perfumed articles (3)

AROMEX, 778,105, by A. Boake, Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, E.15.

For perfumes and non-medicated toilet preparations; and aromatic substances for use in the manufacture of perfumes and perfumed articles; but not including tooth-paste or any goods of the same description (5)

DRYDEX, 778,106, by A. Boake, Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, E.15.

For deodorants for human use (5)

DISCRETE, 753,377, by Bristol Myers Co., New York, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations in jelly form for vaginal use (5)

ACI-JEL, 760,400, by Ortho Pharmaceutical Corporation, Raritan, New Jersey, U.S.A.

For papain and preparations containing papain, all being pharmaceutical goods (5)

PAVULON, 774,066, by Organon Laboratories, Ltd., London, W.C.2.

For all goods (5)

HYDRODELTALONE, 761,353, FLUORDELTALONE, 762,393, by Lepetit S.p.A., Milan, Italy. CAPARAL, 777,296, by Cleevil Chemists, Ltd., London, E.C.4. DYMADON, 778,339, by Calmic, Ltd., Crewe, Ches. ECTIL, 779,948, by A. & G. Nicholas, Ltd., Slough, Bucks. MAPROQUIN, 780,095, PENVIKAL, 780,210, by May & Baker, Ltd., Dagenham, Essex. NASEPTIN, 780,098, by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.1. NEPROTIL, 780,128, by Distillers Co. (Biochemicals), Ltd., Speke, Liverpool, 19. INFLEX, 780,197, by Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., London, E.2. AUTRINIC, 780,431, by American Cyanamid Co., New York, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for the treatment of leprosy and psoriasis (5)

ALPHOSYL, 775,796, by Stafford-Miller, Ltd., Hatfield, Herts.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances (5)

MEDIHALER-BRON, 777,038, by Riker Laboratories, Inc., Los Angeles, California, U.S.A. ROMOTAL, 779,673, by Allied Laboratories, Ltd., London, W.1. IPTOR, 780,193, by Laboratoires Toraude, Paris, France.

For pharmaceutical preparations for use in the treatment of bronchial ailments (5)

BRONCHIONE, 775,938, by Clinical Products, Ltd., Richmond, Surrey.

For antibiotics and antibiotic preparations for human and veterinary use (5)

DOCOLINE, 776,415, by Distillers Co. (Biochemicals), Ltd., Speke, Liverpool, 19.

For pharmaceutical veterinary substances and substances for use as nutritive adjuncts; all being chemical substances for use by addition to animal feedings stuffs (5)

NUTROID, 777,184, by Nutriken, Ltd., Harrogate, Yorks.

For veterinary preparations (5)

PHENOSAN PLUS, 777,925, by Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances in tablet form for use in the treatment of cardiac disorders (5)

CORONADIL, 778,705, by Allied Laboratories, Ltd., London, W.1.

For deodorants (5)

MAY BREEZES, 779,521, by W. B. Cartwright, Ltd., Rawdon, nr. Leeds.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances, all containing sulphur or derivatives of sulphur (5)

THIOCIRAN, 779,186, by Les Laboratoires Français de Chimiothérapie, S.A., Paris, France.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances, being imide compounds (5)

BETIMIDE, 779,639, by A. & G. Nicholas, Ltd., Slough, Bucks.

For pharmaceutical preparations and products (5)

BARATOL, 780,353, by American Home Products Corporation, New York, U.S.A.

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Monday, December 1

ELECTRONIC COMPUTER EXHIBITION, national hall, Olympia, London, W.14, at 10 a.m. (Until December 4.)

HOUNSLOW BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Sun hotel, Hanworth Road, at 8 p.m. Mr. A. Aldington (a member of the N.P.U. executive) on "Your Livelihood is Threatened."

STOCKPORT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, new police headquarters, at 7.45 p.m. Visit to police museum.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, physiology lecture theatre, Gower Street, London, W.C.1, at 5.30 p.m. Professor Z. M. Bacq (professor of pharmacodynamics, University of Liége) on "Substances which Protect against Ionising Radiations."

WEST HERTFORDSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Ovaltine works, King's Langley, at 7.45 p.m. Film show by Mr. J. W. Cunningham; reports of delegates to Llandudno British Pharmaceutical Conference.

WEST KENT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, central library, Beckenham, at 8 p.m. A representative of Yardley & Co., Ltd., on "Skin Care and Make-up."

Tuesday, December 2

GLASGOW PHARMACY CLUB, Craig's tea room, Sauchiehall Street, at 7.30 p.m. Whist drive.

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Fallowfield hotel, at 8 p.m. Dance arranged by junior branch.

MANCHESTER BRANCH, GUILD OF PUBLIC PHARMACISTS, Crumpsall hospital, at 6.15 p.m. Discussion on motions for Branch Delegates' meeting.

Wednesday, December 3

BIRKENHEAD AND WIRRAL BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Central hotel, at 8 p.m. Talk by Mr. H. Steinman (a member of the N.P.U. executive).

BURNLEY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Cross Keys hotel, St. James Street, at 7.45 p.m. Dr. W. M. L. Turner (consultant paediatrician, Burnley Hospital Group) on "The Changing Pattern of Paediatrics."

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Matthew's café, 14 Trinity Street, Cambridge, at 8 p.m. Mr. D. W. Hudson (president of the Society) on "Instruments and Appliances with Special Reference to Part 4 of the Drug Tariff Including Notes on Oxygen Therapy Equipment."

ISLE OF WIGHT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Royal York hotel, Ryde, at 7.30 p.m. A representative of Yardley & Co., Ltd., on "Skin Care and the Art of Make-up."

NORWICH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, assembly house, Theatre Street, Norwich, at 7.30 p.m. A representative of Max Factor Hollywood and London (Sales), Ltd., on "The Art of Colour Harmony in Make-up."

PORTSMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Royal Beach hotel, Southsea, at 7 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, physiology lecture theatre, Gower Street, London, W.C.1, at 5.30 p.m. Professor Z. M. Bacq (professor of pharmacodynamics, University of Liége) on "Substances which Protect against Ionising Radiations."

Thursday, December 4

BEDFORDSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Sun hotel, Hitchin, at 7.45 p.m. Dr. F. H. Milner (C. L. Bencard, Ltd.) on "Allergic Diseases in Man: Their Diagnosis and Treatment."

DURHAM COUNTY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Waterloo hotel, Old Elvet, Durham City, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. C. C. Stevens (Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.) on "Some Legal Aspects of Homicide."

GUILDFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Prince of Wales, Guildford, at 7.30 p.m. Demonstration by a representative of Yardley & Co., Ltd.

HARROGATE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Blue Bird café, Parliament Street, at 7.30 p.m. Film show by D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd.

LEEDS BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Astoria ballroom. Ladies' section dance.

LEICESTER AND LEICESTERSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Shakespeare hotel, Braunstone, at 8 p.m. Christmas dance.

NOTTINGHAM BRANCH, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACISTS, Albert Hall Institute, Derby Road, Nottingham, 4–7 p.m. Bring and buy sale.

SOMERSET BRANCHES, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY and NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Albert hotel, Weston-super-Mare. At 5.30 p.m., tea; at 6.30 p.m., Mr. W. Talvan Rees (chairman, C.F. standards committee) on "Tackling Your Problems at Mallinson House."

THAMES VALLEY PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION, Kingston hotel, Kingston-on-Thames, at 7.45 p.m. Dr. I. Milne (coroner, southern district, County of London Court) on "Who Lies Dead? Of What Did He Die?"

Friday, December 5

AGRICULTURE, FINE CHEMICALS, and PESTICIDES GROUPS, SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, 14 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1. Dr. P. W. Brian (Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.) on "The Effects of Gibberellic Acid on Plant Growth and Development"; Dr. B. E. Cross (I.C.I., Ltd.) on "The Chemistry of Gibberellic Acid."

EAST METROPOLITAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Whipps Cross Hospital, Leytonstone, at 8.30 p.m. Superintendent E. Salter (New Scotland Yard) on "The Scientific Detection of Crime."

EDINBURGH AND SOUTH-EASTERN SCOTTISH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. E. Knott on "A Review of the B.P. 1958," and Mr. A. W. Patterson on "Drugs and the B.P."

HULL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION and BRANCH, Imperial hotel, at 7.30 p.m. Dinner; open discussion.

MERSEYSIDE BRANCH, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACISTS, 17 Bluecoat Chambers, School Lane, Liverpool, 1, at 7.45 p.m. Colour films of New York and Canada by Mr. C. Cooke.

Saturday, December 6

SOUTH-WEST METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL PHARMACISTS' COMMITTEE, board room, Regional Hospital Board Offices, 40 Eastbourne Terrace, London, W.2, at 2.45 p.m. Annual meeting. At 5 p.m. Reception and buffet supper.

Advance Information

CHELSEA PHARMACY ASSOCIATION, Chelsea College of Science and Technology, School of Pharmacy, Manresa Road, London, S.W.3, at 7 p.m., on December 11. Christmas party. Ticket (price 3s. 6d.) obtainable from Mr. M. Dixon at the School.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

PROGRAMME details are given to enable chemists to put in linking-up displays if they wish. Notice given is as far in advance of the programme date as can be guaranteed by the broadcasting companies. Where known, the number of appearances of the product during the week is shown in parentheses.

*National Pharmaceutical Union.

December 7–13

LONDON

Amami wave set (3). Alka-Seltzer (2). Andrew's liver salts (3). Anestan, Aspro (6). Beecham's pills, powders (5). Brylcreem (3). Cadum soap. Camay soap (2). Colgate dental cream, "power packed" (2). Cussons gift sets (3)*. bath cubes (2). Eno's Fruit Salt (2).

Famel syrup (2). Fynnon salt. Germolene (4). Gleem tooth-paste. Horlicks. Kleenex (2). Knight's Castile soap (8). Lucozade (4).

Maclean's indigestion remedies. Max Factor beauty preparations (2)*. Milk of Magnesia tablets (2). Moorland indigestion tablets. Ola liquid detergent (3). Owbridge's lung syrup. Penetrol. Phensic (2). Philishave "Jet" dry shaver*. Phosferine (2). Phyllosan (3). Punch and Judy tooth-paste. Remington Rand shavers (7). Ribena (3). Rinstead pastilles. Ronson electric shavers (4).

Sanatogen (3). Sebbix shampoo. Silvikrin pure, leaf shampoo (2). Style home permanent (2)*. Sun-orange Quosh (3). Thru. Tosca. Trojan soap-filled pads. Twink home permanent (4). Veno's cough mixture (4). Vosene shampoo (5). Yardley beauty preparations*. Yeast-Vite.

MIDLAND

Amami wave set (3). Alka-Seltzer (2). Andrew's liver salts (3). Anestan, Aspro (8). Beecham's pills (2), powders (4). Brylcreem (3). Cadum soap. Camay soap (3). Carter's little liver pills (2). Colgate dental cream, "power packed" (2). Cussons gift sets (4). Delsey toilet tissues (2).

Famel syrup. Fennings' little healers. Fynnon salt. Germolene (4). Gleem tooth-paste. Hiltone (2). Iron Jelloids (3). Kleenex (3). Knight's Castile soap (7). Lucozade (4).

Mae throat sweets. Maclean's indigestion remedies. Max Factor beauty preparations (2)*. Milk of Magnesia, tablets. Moorland indigestion tablets (2). Morny toilet preparations*. NuSun hot-water bottles*. Owbridge's lung syrup. Penetrol. Phensic (4). Phosferine (2). Phyllosan (3). Remington Rand shavers (9). Ribena (3). Ronson electric shavers (3).

Sanatogen (2). Silvikrin leaf shampoo (2). Sun-orange Quosh (2). Thru (3). Tosca (2). Trojan soap-filled pads. Twink home permanent (3). Veno's cough mixture (4). Vosene shampoo (3). Yardley beauty preparations*. Yeast-Vite.

NORTH

Amami wave set (3). Alka-Seltzer (2). Andrew's liver salts (3). Anestan, Aspro (8). Beecham's powders (4). Bliss. Brylcreem (3). Cadum soap. Camay soap (10). Cephos (4). Colgate dental cream, "power packed" (2). Cussons bath cubes (2).

Famel syrup. Fennings' little healers (2). Fynnon salt. Germolene (4). Gleem tooth-paste. Iron Jelloids (3). Kleenex (3). Lucozade (4).

Mae throat sweets. Maclean's indigestion remedies. Max Factor beauty preparations*. Mentholatum (2), deep heat rub (2). Milk of Magnesia. Moorland indigestion tablets (2). Owbridge's lung syrup. Penetrol. Phensic (4). Philishave "Jet" dry shaver*. Phosferine (2). Phyllosan (3). Remington Rand shavers (2). Ribena (2). Ronson electric shavers (3).

Sanatogen (2). Sebbix shampoo. Setlers. Silvikrin pure, leaf shampoo (2). Suba-Seal hot-water bottles (2)*. Thru. Tosca. Twink home permanent (4). Veno's cough mixture (4). Vosene shampoo (4). Yardley beauty preparations*. Yeast-Vite (2). Zubes cough mixture (2).

SCOTLAND

Andrew's liver salts (3). Anestan. Askit (12). Aspro (9). Beecham's pills (3), powders (4). Brylcreem (3). Cadum soap. Colgate dental cream "power packed" (2). Cussons bath cubes. Famel syrup (2). Farley's infant food (2). Fynnon salt. Germolene (4). Gleem tooth-paste. Kleenex (2). Lucozade (2).

Mae throat sweets (2). Maclean's indigestion remedies. Max Factor beauty preparations (2)*. Milk of Magnesia. Moorland indigestion tablets. Owbridge's lung syrup (2). Palmolive soap. Penetrol. Phensic (5). Phosferine (2). Remington Rand shavers (2). Ribena. Ronson electric shavers (3).

Silvikrin leaf shampoo. Simpkins products. Sun-orange Quosh (2). Thru. Twink home permanent (3). Veno's cough mixture (3). Vosene shampoo (5). Yeast-Vite. Zubes (2), cough mixture.

WALES

Amami wave set (3). Alka-Seltzer (2). Andrew's liver salts (3). Anestan. Aspro (8). Beecham's pills (3), powders (4). Bliss tooth-paste. Brylcreem (3). Cadum soap. Camay soap (4). Colgate dental cream, "power packed" (2). Dr. Wernet's powder.

Fynnon salt (2). Germolene (4). Gleem tooth-paste. Hiltone (2). Kleenex (3). Lucozade (4).

Maclean's indigestion remedies. Max Factor beauty preparations (2)*. Milk of Magnesia tablets (2). Moorland indigestion tablets. Morny toilet preparations*. NuSun hot-water bottles*. Owbridge's lung syrup. Palmolive soap. Phensic (5). Phosferine (3). Phyllosan (3). Punch and Judy tooth-paste. Remington Rand shavers (5). Ribena (2). Ronson electric shavers (3).

Sanatogen. Silvikrin leaf shampoo (2). Style home permanent*. Suba-Seal hot-water bottles*. Sun-orange Quosh (2). Thru. Trojan soap-filled pads. Twink home permanent (3). Veno's cough mixture (4). Vosene shampoo (4). Yardley beauty preparations*. Yeast-Vite. Zubes (2).

SOUTH

Andrex toilet tissues (7). Aspro (7). Ajax cleanser. Beecham's powders (3). Brylcreem (3). Cadum soap. Camay soap (3). Colgate dental cream, "power packed" (2). Cussons gift sets (4)*, bath cubes (2).

Famel syrup (2). Fennings' little healers. Fynnon salt. Gleem tooth-paste. Kleenex (3). Knight's Castile soap (7). Lucozade (4).

Max Factor beauty preparations (2)*. Milk of Magnesia tablets (2). Moorland indigestion tablets. Morny toilet preparations*. Owbridge's lung syrup. Palmolive soap. Remington Rand shavers (4). Ronson electric shavers (4), lighters (3).

Scotties. Silvikrin shampoo (2). Style home permanent*. Thru (2). Twink home permanent (3). Valderma (6). Vosene shampoo (4). Yardley beauty preparations*. Zubes (2), cough mixture (2).

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

Manufacturers' leaflets, folders, booklets, etc., directed to doctors but available to pharmacists.

Medical Propaganda

EVANS MEDICAL SUPPLIES, LTD., Speke, Liverpool, 24: "Ergo-Rondase" (2-p. leaflet); "Nobecutane" (11-p. booklet); "Coscopin" (7-p. booklet).

ROCHE PRODUCTS, LTD., 15 Manchester Square, London, W.1: "Vademecum," jubilee edition.



A KNOWN QUANTITY NOW: Following a successful television launching, Andre Philippe "X" perfume, the makers of which are Silmor Distributing Co., 16 Cosway Street, London, N.W.1, is featuring in a second campaign commencing December 5 in the London, Northern and Scottish television regions.

C. & D. WEEKLY LIST OF PRICES

A = Advanced; R = Reduced; I.R.P. = Inclusive Retail Price; * = Tax 30 per cent.; ‡ = Tax 60 per cent.

BOOTS PURE DRUG CO., LTD. (from November 18)

		Each	I.R.P.	
Viules morphine sulphate gr. ⅙ 1 mil 6		2 10	4 3	*A*
100		32 0	48 0	*A*
gr. ¼ 1 mil 100		34 0	51 0	*A*
gr. ⅓ 1 mil 6		3 4	5 0	*A*
100		38 0	57 0	*A*
gr. ½ 1 mil 6		3 8	5 6	*A*
100		41 0	61 6	*A*
gr. 1 2 mils 6		5 0	7 6	*A*
100		68 0	102 0	*A*
morphine sulphate, gr. ¼, with atropine sulphate, gr. 1/150 1 mil 100		37 0	55 6	*A*
morphine sulphate, gr. ¼, with atropine sulphate, gr. 1/100 1 mil 100		37 0	55 6	*A*
morphine sulphate, gr. ¼, with hyoscine hydrobromide, gr. 1/100 1 mil 100		37 0	55 6	*A*
procaine hydrochloride (2 per cent.) 2·2 mils 100		30 0	45 0	*A*
procaine hydrochloride (2 per cent.) with adrenaline (1 in 50,000) 2·2 mils 100		30 0	45 0	*A*
procaine hydrochloride (3 per cent.) with adrenaline (1 in 50,000) 2·2 mils 100		33 4	50 0	*A*

FASSETT & JOHNSON, LTD. (from December 1)

	Doz.		
Mennen talcum for men‡	14 9	2 7	*A*

GERMAN ETHICALS (tax imposition: from December 1)

Nicopyron tablets* 20	85 0	12 9	*A*
50	163 0	24 4	*A*
250	792 0	118 9	*A*
1,000	3,035 3	455 4	*A*
suppositories 6	85 0	12 9	*A*
50	622 0	93 4	*A*

P.A.T.A. LIST

(Alteration notified this week by the Proprietary Articles Trade Association.)

ADDITION TO THE LIST

GENATOSAN, LTD.

Genatosan skin bar*	31 0	4 6

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

COMBEX, LTD.

Nursery tooth-brush holder	2 11
"Cheeky Chappie" soap dish floater	7 11
"Baby's Pal" money box	3 11

FASSETT & JOHNSON, LTD.

Tattoo roll-on mascara‡	32 10	5 9

MAX FACTOR HOLLYWOOD AND LONDON (SALES), LTD.

Busy Man's Bar and Male Quartet refills:—	
after-shave lotion‡	6 9
deodorant cologne‡	7 9
cream hairdressing‡	5 0
shampoo for men*	4 3

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES (MAY & BAKER), LTD.

		Each	
Vallergan tablets 10 mgm.	50	6 4	9 6
syrup	4 fl. oz.	4 2	6 3
Vallergan forte syrup	4 fl. oz.	8 4½	12 6
Stemetil suppositories 5 mgm.	5	4 2	6 3

REXALL DRUG CO., LTD.

	Doz.	
Thru jel form*	41 0	5 9

ROCHE PRODUCTS, LTD.

Rovigon tablets	30	15 0
	150	65 0



As sensible as umbrellas

For the thousands who regard vitamin supplementation as sensible protection against the harshness of winter, Radio-Malt and Multivite provide the complete answer.

'MULTIVITE'
TRADE MARK

Popular choice for vitamin supplementation. Vitamins A, B, C and D in full potency in a palatable chocolate coating

	Trade	Retail
50 pellets	2 4	3 6
500 pellets	14 6	21 9
1000 pellets	27 6	—

Special winter bonus terms for bulk orders.



'RADIO-MALT'
TRADE MARK

For radiant health. Delicious, toffee-flavoured, so popular with infants and young people.

	Trade	Retail
1lb. jars	2 5½	3 6
2lb. jars	4 4	6 3

Special winter bonus terms for bulk orders.



BDH THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES LTD · LONDON · N1

ACME 'RIPPLE' DE-LUXE NEW 4 CUP SIZE

New and Exclusive NYLON Stopper
Tight sealing, non-odorous, non-tainting—easily sterilised

NON-DRIP POURER
In white plastic finish

DISTINCTIVE 'RIPPLE' FINISH
Choice of 4 colours
Red, Green, Cream, Blue

This new 4 cup size holds 22½ fl. ozs.—4 large cups.
Other sizes with 'RIPPLE' finish:—

8 fl oz	16 fl oz	30½ fl oz	36 fl oz
5/11	6/9	10/6	11/6

Retail prices including Purchase Tax.



8'9 RETAIL incl. P.T.

AN IDEAL CHRISTMAS LINE



THE NEW
"TARTAN" DE-LUXE
in RED OR GREEN

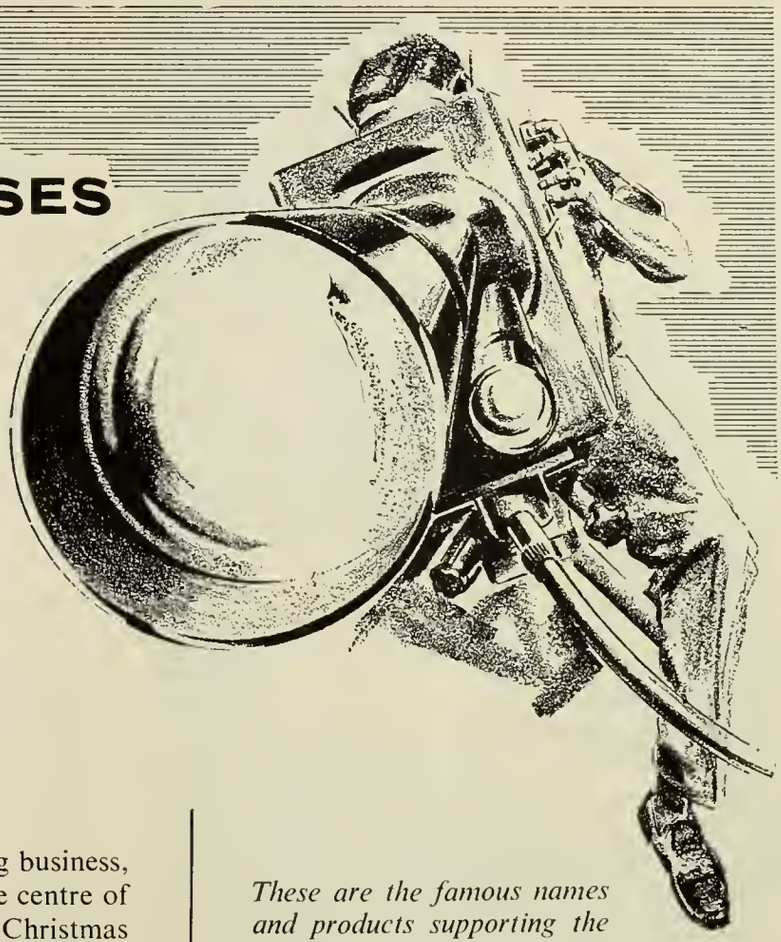
8 fl. oz.	16 fl. oz.	36 fl. oz.
6/6	7/3	11/6

Generous Trade Discounts

ACME VACUUM FLASK CO. LTD.
SALES EXECUTIVE OFFICE
BICESTER ROAD, AYLESBURY, BUCKS. *Tel. Aylesbury 2511*

NOW ONE OF THE WORLD WIDE ANTIFERENCE GROUP OF COMPANIES

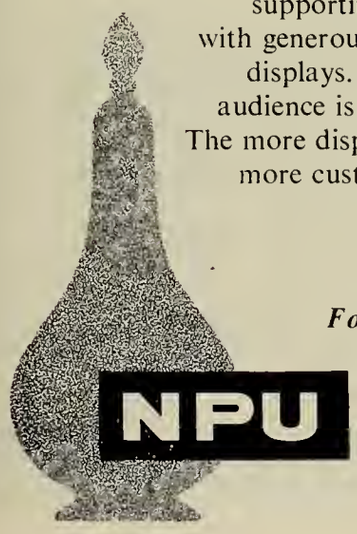
TV FOCUSES ON THE NPU CHEMIST



Brace yourselves for big business, NPU chemists—you're the centre of attraction in the 1958 NPU Christmas Television Campaign, covering the London, Midland, Northern, Southern and Wales/West television regions. For five weeks a powerful series of 30-second spots—57 in all—will urge viewers to go to *you*, the family chemist, for their Christmas gifts. Solidly behind this campaign are some of Britain's best-known makers of Toiletries and other chemist's Christmas lines—all of which are being *individually* featured throughout the series. This is your show, NPU chemists! Profit handsomely from it by supporting the lines listed here with generous window and counter displays. Remember, your TV audience is measured in millions! The more displays you put out, the more customers you'll bring in!

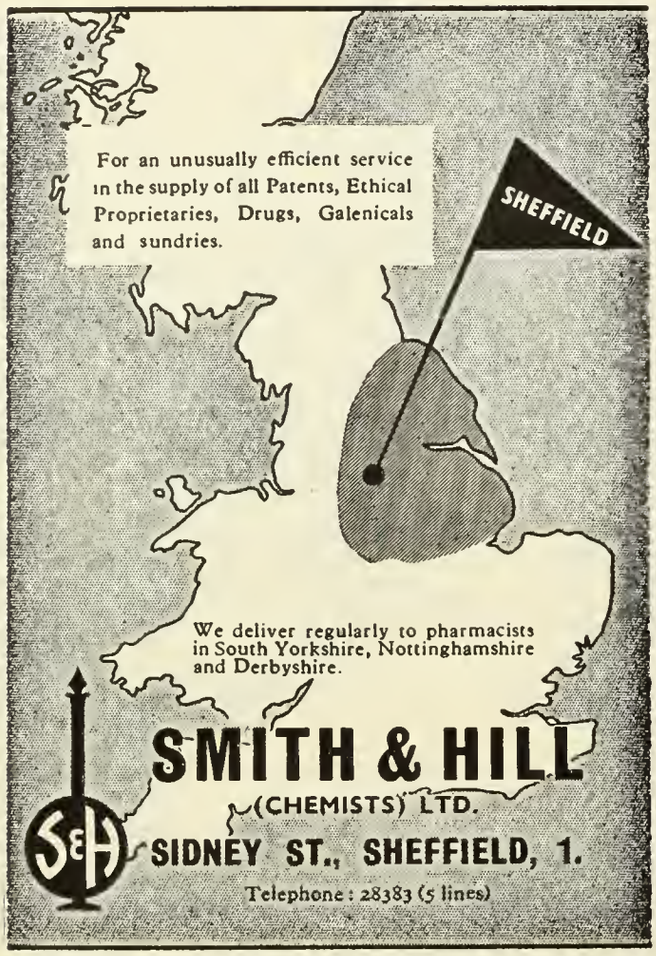
These are the famous names and products supporting the NPU Christmas Television Campaign.

ADDIS
Beauty Brushes and Sets
CUSSONS
Imperial Leather and other Gift Sets
WILLIAM FREEMAN
NPU Suba-Seal and NuSun Hot Water Bottles
RICHARD HUDNUT
'Style' Home Permanent
MAX FACTOR
Cosmetic and Fragrance Gift Sets
MORNY
Gift Sets, Perfumes, and matching Toilet Luxuries
PHILIPS
New 'Philishave' Jet Dry Shaver
YARDLEY
Gift Sets, Perfumery and Beauty Products



For up-to-the-minute Show material, contact the Companies direct

THE SYMBOL OF THE INDEPENDENT CHEMIST



Your customers know . . .

that Cuticura Ointment is the best possible all-round stand-by for cuts and grazes, minor burns, all kinds of spots and skin blemishes. Those who may not yet know it—rising teenagers, for instance—are being told about it by our nation-wide advertising. Simply remind them—by display and recommendation—that soothing, antiseptic Cuticura Ointment should always be kept handy in the home; and make sure that your stocks are ready for the demand.

Cuticura Ointment

also

SOAP • TALCUM POWDER
HANDCREAM • MEDICATED LIQUID
SHAVING STICK

88

PRIDE 7D



NEW DOUBLE SHAMPOO SACHETS

BEER SHAMPOO
a special Blend for BRUNETTES which helps to attain that much sought after high gloss so necessary with either natural or tinted BLACK hair.

CHAMPAGNE SHAMPOO
is specially packed for those who desire the invigorating effect of wine and spirit with a lovely FRENCH PERFUME.

MEDICATED SHAMPOO
a hair health shampoo free of all harsh antiseptics. Based entirely on the Pure Natural Oils of the Pine and Ti-Trees is delightful to use and assures a clean healthy scalp.

These three shampoos are in double sachets giving sufficient for 2 complete shampoos. Smart and colourful packs.

Price 3/9 doz. plus 1/2 P.T.

From May, Roberts, Sangers or your usual wholesaler or direct.

B. N. FURMAN (Productions) LTD.,
133 Fonthill Road, N.4



S MAW SON AND SONS LIMITED BARNET ENGLAND

The Anglican Bishops endorse Family Planning

"Family planning, in such ways as are mutually acceptable to husband and wife in Christian conscience . . . is a right and important factor in Christian family life."

REPORT OF THE NINTH LAMBETH CONFERENCE

Commenting on the report, the Archbishop of Canterbury said:

"*...there is clearly a divine obligation to plan your family and not have them by accident.*"

Asked if he personally advocated family planning, the Archbishop replied:

"*What the conference says is that it is a necessity, and I agree.*"

With these words, the 310 Anglican Bishops have given their blessing to the principles of family planning. In setting forth this enlightened point of view, they have removed the confusion and controversy which have surrounded the subject for years. Their wise and human approach will be endorsed by thoughtful people everywhere.



The wording on this strip conforms with the code of ethics of the Pharmaceutical Society.
(Size of strip: 7" x 2")

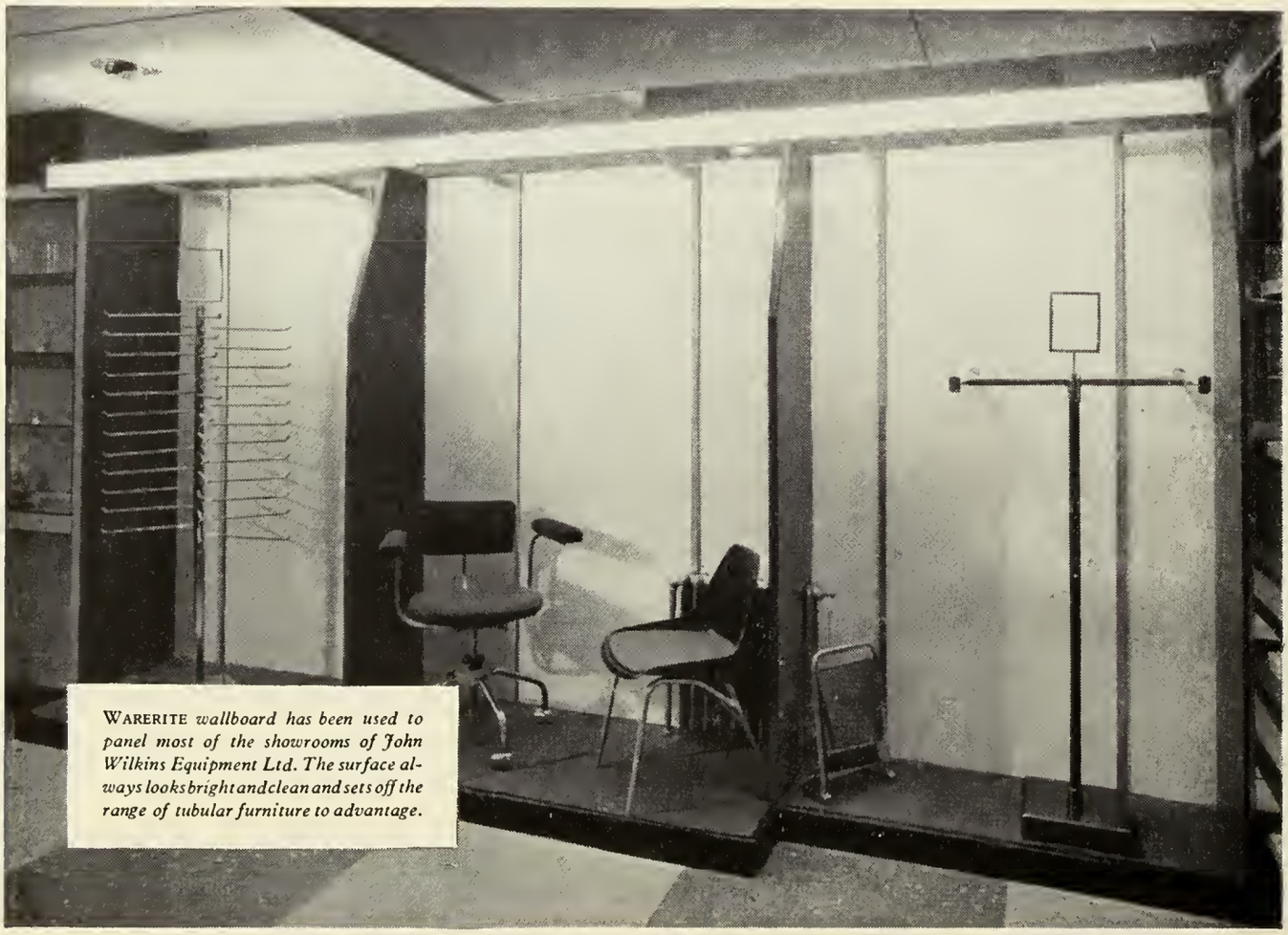
The part you play...

Millions of new users are being converted to modern DUREX methods of family planning by our "Planned Families" booklet, extensively advertised in newspapers and magazines.

Write for the discreet "Family Planning Requisites" shelf strip (No. 30), which shows that you are a DUREX stockist. It will bring you extra business—so put it on display.

LONDON RUBBER CO. LTD., HALL LANE, LONDON, E.4

Just the job! **FOR STORES AND SHOPS**



WARERITE *wallboard has been used to panel most of the showrooms of John Wilkins Equipment Ltd. The surface always looks bright and clean and sets off the range of tubular furniture to advantage.*

WARERITE wallboard
REGD

Good-looking premises always help to attract more customers —and that means *more business*. Panelling with WARERITE wallboard is the ideal, inexpensive way to brighten up walls, counter fronts, partitions, flush doors, ceilings and all vertical surfaces. WARERITE wallboard is moisture-resisting, durable and easily cleaned, and there are sixteen different patterns and colours to choose from

Write for literature, samples and the name of your nearest WARERITE *distributor.*

WARERITE wallboard
REGD
IS IDEAL FOR VERTICAL SURFACES AND CEILINGS

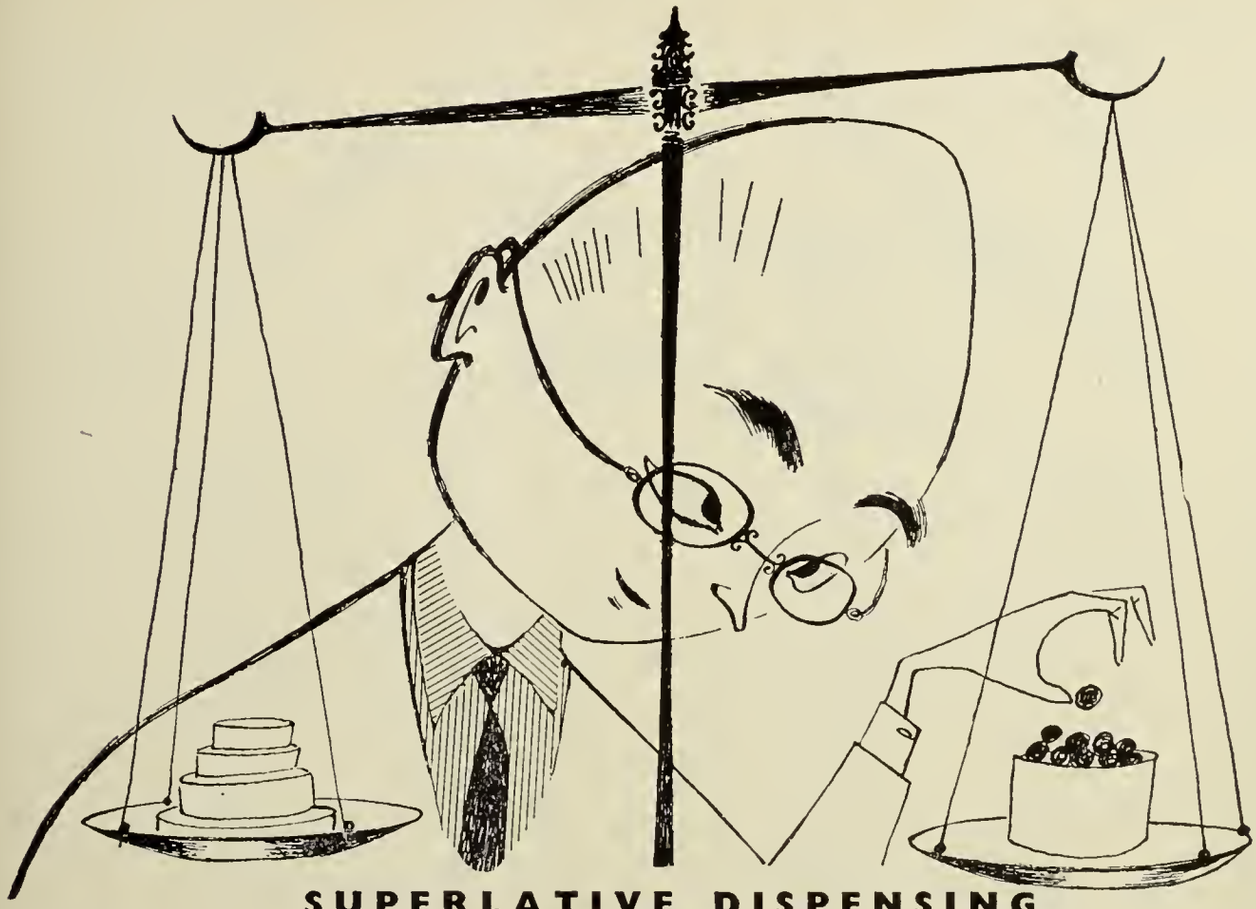
• Wipes clean instantly • Easily and quickly installed • No maintenance required Resistant to steam and moisture • Outlasts conventional finishes • Standard boards 8 ft. x 4 ft. • 16 attractive, colourful patterns

WARERITE wallboard REGD

with the lovelier patterns!

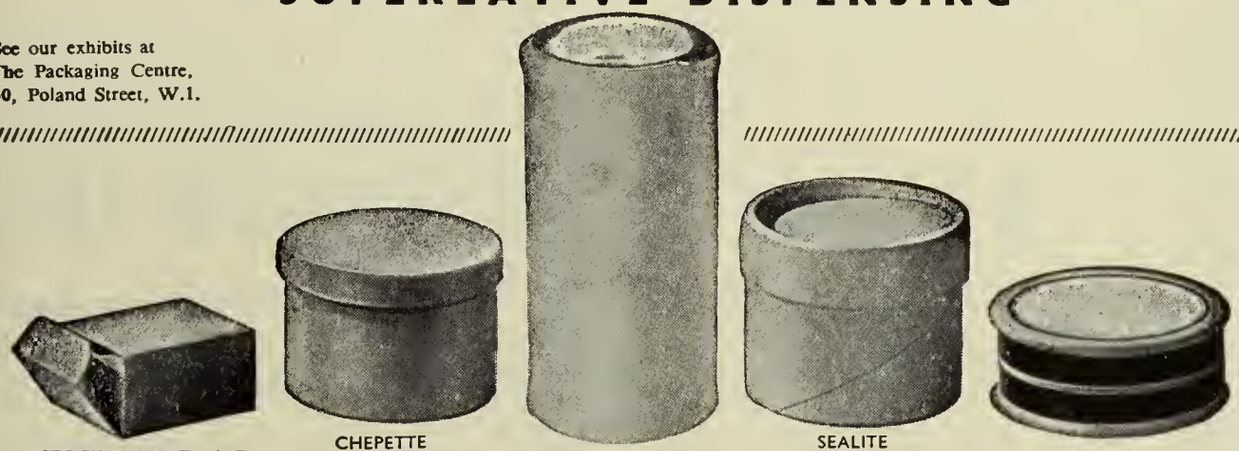
REGD

A product of BAKELITE LIMITED · 12-18 GROSVENOR GARDENS · LONDON SW1 · Telephone SLOane 0898
TGA WW15



SUPERLATIVE DISPENSING

★ See our exhibits at
The Packaging Centre,
50, Poland Street, W.1.



STOCK PILL & TABLET

CHEPETTE
(greasepraaf)

"LITTLE JOHN" DRUMS

SEALITE
(wax impregnated)

PURPLE FLANGED

It is in the nature of the chemist to hold a meticulous regard for everything he does and everything he handles. Small wonder, then, that he specifies Robinson's standard chemists' boxes as a fitting complement to superlative dispensing.

REGD TRADE MARK

Robinson Boxes

ROBINSON AND SONS LIMITED

WHEATBRIDGE MILLS CHESTERFIELD

Telegrams: "Boxes" Chesterfield. Telephone: 2105, 8 lines

London Office: King's Bourne House, 229/231, High Holborn, London, W.C.1 *Telegrams*: 'Omnibox' Holb. London. *Telephone*: Holborn 6383

REPRESENTATIVES:
U.S.A.—
Charles L. Huisking & Co. Inc.,
215, 4th Avenue,
NEW YORK.

REPRESENTATIVES:
GERMANY-WEST—
R. Kauffmann,
55 Schauenburgerstr,
HAMBURG I.

BURNSIDE'S AUSTRALIAN

WILSON & MANSFIELD LTD.
15 PHILPOT LANE · LONDON · E.C.3
Telephone: MANSION HOUSE 9264-5-6.
Telegrams: WYFIELD, LONDON

AGENTS FOR U.K. (WHOLESALE ONLY)

EUCALYPTUS OILS

Distilled from Eucalyptus Leaves in accordance with the B.P. Specification—
W.K. BURNSIDE PTY., LTD., MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, offer:—
80/85% Rectified B.P. Eucalyptol B.P. 70/75% Rectified B.P.
Oil Eucalyptus Dives 40/45% Oil Eucalyptus Dives 90/95%
For the production of Thymol and Menthol
Oil Eucalyptus Phellandra — Phellandrene
For use in Antiseptics and Disinfectants

BURNSIDE'S ALSO OFFER:—
TEA TREE OIL [MELALEUCA ALTERNIFOLIA]

IF

YOU PACK OR REFILL LACQUER FOR RESALE

then

there is no finer Lacquer than

VINES *SUPER* LACQUER

CRYSTAL CLEAR—NON CLOGGING

SAMPLE GALLON 25 -
(Container Free)

★

Special Quotations for
Large Quantities

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VINES BIOCRIN LTD.,
222 Harrow Road, W.2 *Cunningham 1172*

VITAMIN D3

PURE CRYSTALLINE D3

FINE CHEMICALS

Manufacturers:

PEBOC
LIMITED

Sales Office: 629/630 TOWER BUILDING
LIVERPOOL 3, ENGLAND

●

Laboratories: NORTHOLT, MIDDLESEX

An open letter from PHILIPS

To all Retail Chemists,

We would like to thank you all for the truly magnificent response you have given to our recent mailing on Health Lamps.

Unfortunately it is impossible for us to reply to each of you individually, but we assure you that your requests are receiving our immediate attention, soon to be followed by a call from either our own, or your wholesalers' representative.

Thank you once again for what we regard as a display of confidence in our products and we look forward to a profitable sales period ahead for us all.

Yours,

PHILIPS ELECTRICAL LIMITED.

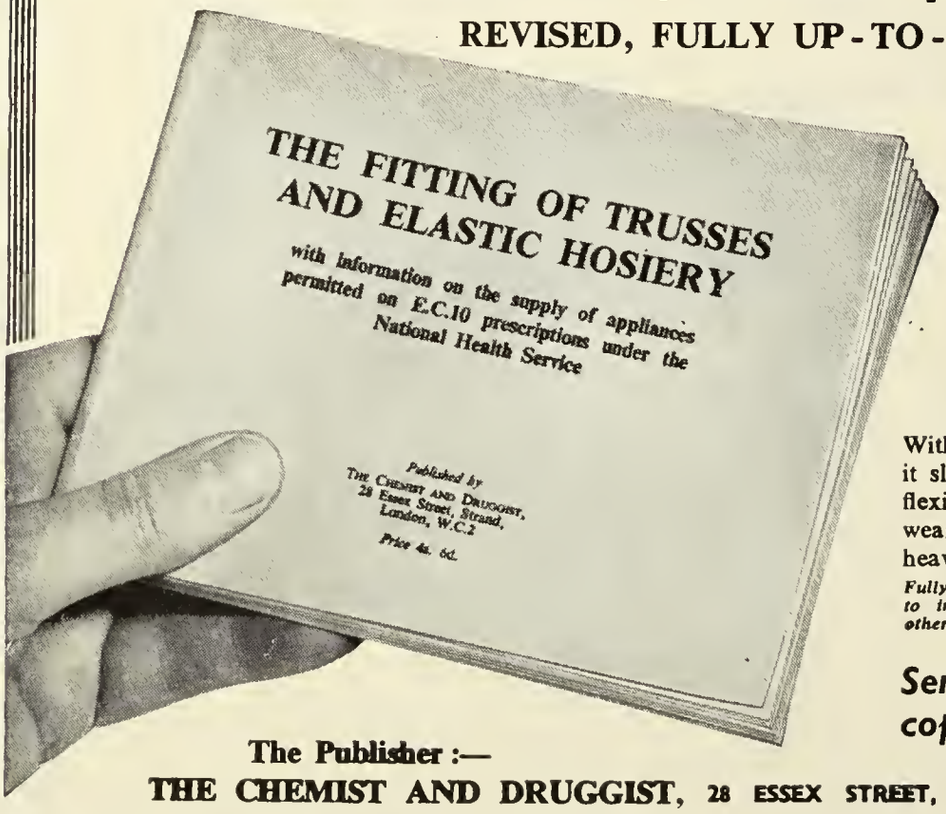
P.S. If you have not yet returned your card you can still do so, and reap the benefit. Even if you threw it in the W.P.B. it doesn't matter - just write direct to us at Century House.

PHILIPS ELECTRICAL LTD · CENTURY HOUSE · SHAFTESBURY AVE · LONDON · WC2

(INF3136)

Of a size to fit the pocket . . .

REVISED, FULLY UP-TO-DATE, COMPLETE



FOR the chemist-contractor who supplies trusses and elastic hosiery under the National Health Service, this complete and handy illustrated handbook, written by a practising truss maker and fitter of many years' practical experience, tells:—

What appliance or garment to supply : How to measure and how to fit : Pitfalls to avoid.

With its forty-eight 4½" x 6" pages, it slips easily into the pocket. Its flexible linson cover stands up to wear without making the book heavy or bulky.

Fully revised, the book has been enlarged to include equally useful information on other appliances that may be prescribed on E.C.10 forms.

Send for your copy today

Price **4/6** *Postage 2d.*

The Publisher:—
THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 28 ESSEX STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2

NATURAL

EPHEDRINE ALKALOID ANHYDROUS

NF.X

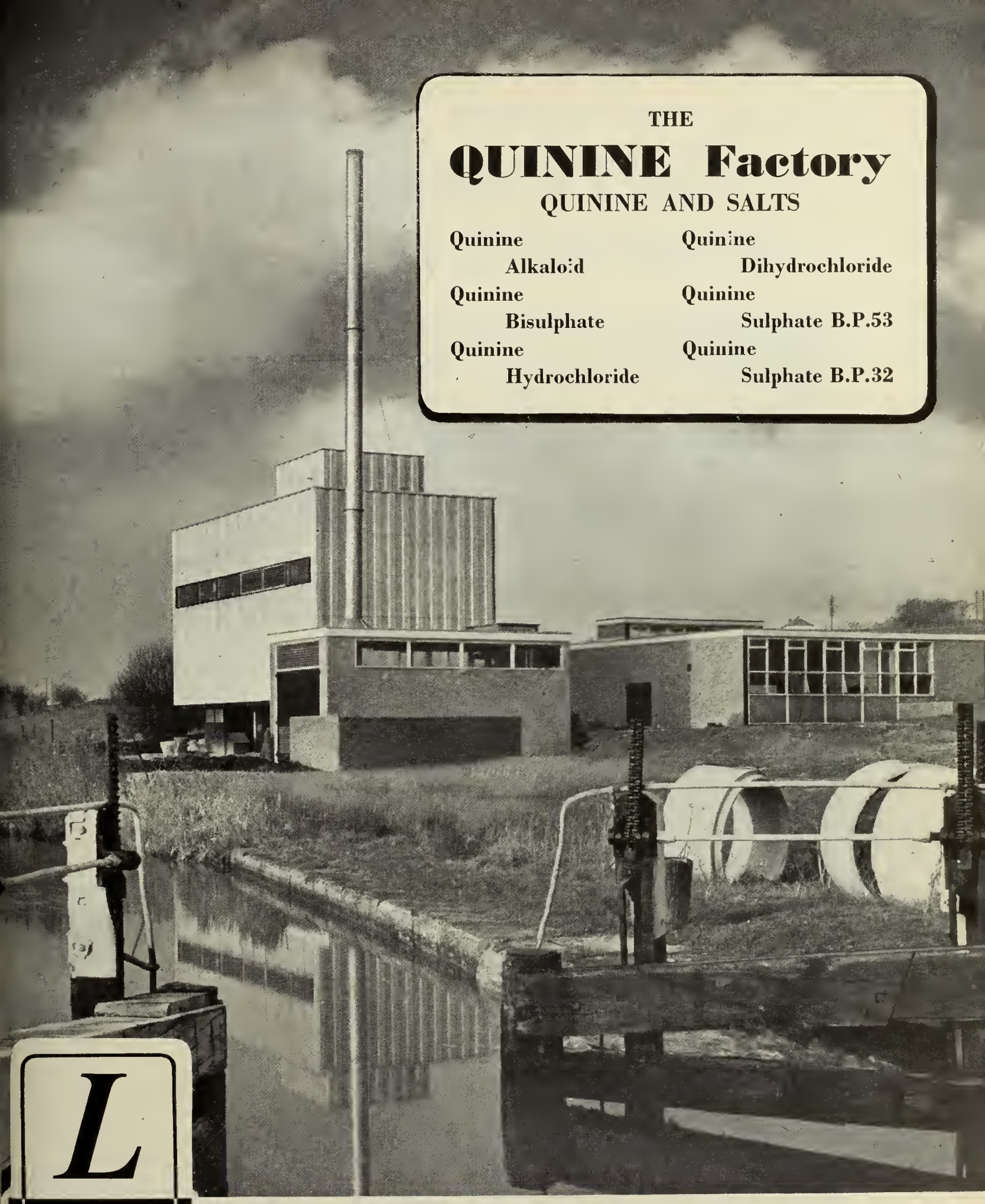
THE BRITISH DYEWOOD COMPANY LIMITED
19 St. VINCENT PLACE GLASGOW C.1



"EXCELLENT" is the name of our Licorice Juice Stick and excellent is the quality of all our drugs. Essential Oils and Spices.

BROME & SCHIMMER LTD.

7, LEATHER MARKET, LONDON, S.E.1.



THE

QUININE Factory

QUININE AND SALTS

Quinine Alkaloid	Quinine Dihydrochloride
Quinine Bisulphate	Quinine Sulphate B.P.53
Quinine Hydrochloride	Quinine Sulphate B.P.32

L C

LAKE & CRUICKSHANK LTD.

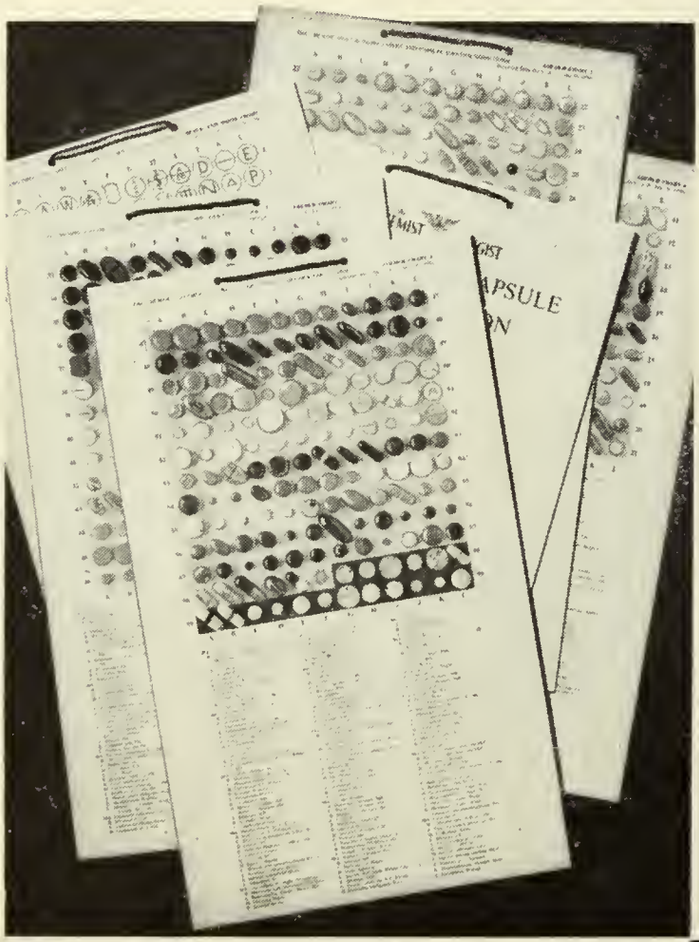
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

NORTH BRIDGE ROAD · BERKHAMSTED · HERTS

Phone: Berkhamsted 1880/1/2 *Cables: Lake Berkhamsted*

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

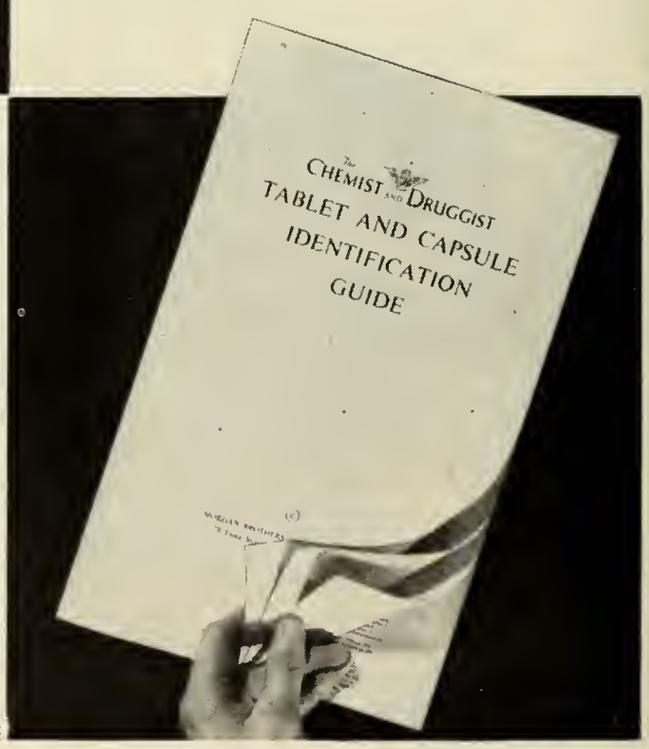
TABLET AND CAPSULE IDENTIFICATION GUIDE



You may at any time be called upon to identify a tablet or capsule by its colour, trade mark or other indication. To do so may be a matter of life and death, yet the difficulties of identification need hardly be stressed.

A reliable aid exists in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Tablet and Capsule Identification Guide. First published in 1956, it has been brought up to date with supplementary charts and is now issued as a set of six cards, four in colour, one in diagrammatic black and white, with numbered reference to the title or formula of each tablet, and the sixth contains a key to manufacturers.

Available as a set of rigid cards, eyeletted and corded for hanging. A washable laminated surface lengthens their life. Also available, for those who may consider a paged form better suited to their requirements, as a brochure on white art paper. The brochure contains the same illustrations and information as the cards.



Set of six charts as illustrated

12/6 post free

Brochures as illustrated

7/6 per copy post free

Order from The Publisher :

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST
28 ESSEX STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2
Telephone : Central 6565

The changing face of advertising

FEW PEOPLE THESE DAYS FALL FOR THE FOUR SUMMER MYTHS

There used to be a traditional prejudice against advertising in July and August. Like most prejudices, it doesn't stand up to rational examination. Here are the arguments to demolish the four summer myths once and for all.

The holiday-months myth. "*Everyone is on holiday in August.*" You are wrong, Sir; the estimated population percentage on holiday in any August week is 6 to 9%.

The August-weather myth. "*August is summer—the weather is wonderful.*" August is usually a wet month—only 11 days without rain this year—perfect TV-viewing weather.

The great-outdoors myth. "*Nobody stays indoors in summer.*" Even when the weather *is* fine people still watch a lot of television. Peak-time weekend ratings for August 1958 were only 7% down on March. From the cost point of view, this was more than offset by the increase in total audience and, of course, by ATV's special summer rates, which gave a cost per thousand 15% *lower* than in March.

The no-business myth. "*Nobody buys anything in summer.*" Wrong again! The July-September quarter usually has the second highest retail sales of the whole year.

No, August is a month just like any other. People watch ATV programmes nearly as much, although the peak moves later in the evening, while on a cost-per-sale basis you get *better* value than usual in August.

The fact that most advertisers are realizing these things is part of the changing face of advertising. If your competitors haven't realized it yet, don't breathe a word; with a campaign on ATV next summer, you should clean up the market.



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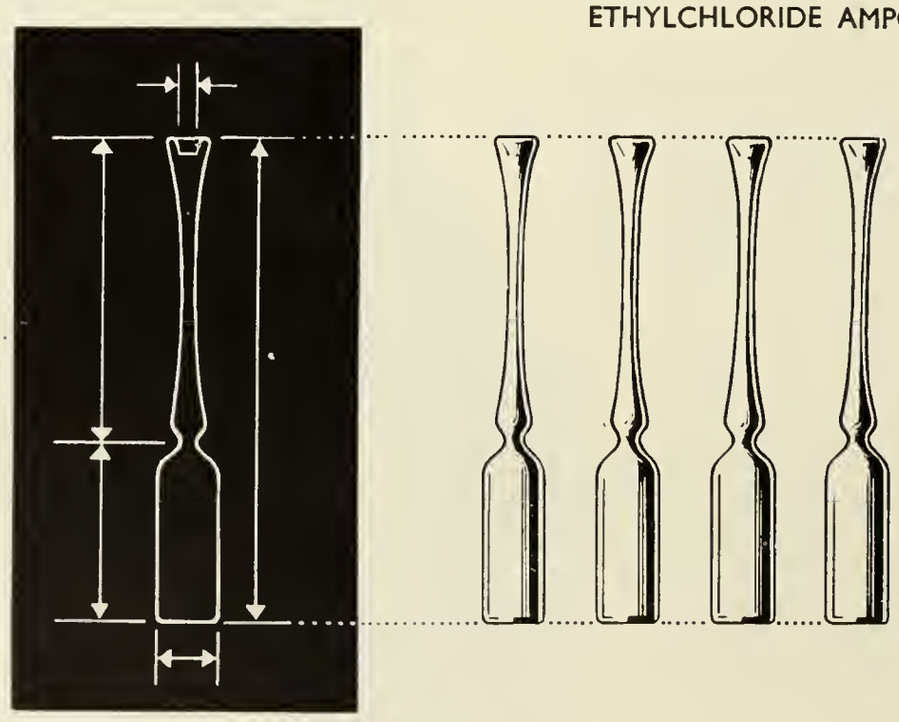
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APPOINTMENTS

BARNET GENERAL HOSPITAL, WELLHOUSE LANE, BARNET, HERTS (461 beds)

Assistant-in-Dispensing

required. Whitley salary scale with London Weighting; new well-equipped department. Hospital convenient to Northern Line (High Barnet) station. Apply to Hospital Secretary, with details of experience and qualifications, and names of two referees. C 434

BRISTOL—SOUTHMEAD GENERAL HOSPITAL GROUP MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Appointment of Group Pharmacist

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the appointment of Group Pharmacist.
Salary scale £900-£1,285 per annum plus higher qualification allowance, if applicable (Whitley Council conditions).
The person appointed will be Chief Pharmacist at Southmead Hospital, responsible for the Syringe Service at that hospital, and also for the pharmaceutical services for other hospitals and clinics in the Group. Southmead Hospital is the Obstetric School of the University of Bristol and is associated with the University Department of Child Health and Pædiatrics.
Applications on forms to be obtained from the undersigned, must be submitted not later than December 15, 1958.

C. C. HANCOCK,
Group Secretary.

Southmead Hospital,
Bristol. C 8661

BROOKWOOD HOSPITAL, KNAPHILL, WOKING

Assistant-in-Dispensing

Applications are invited for the above post. The successful candidate will be required to work under the supervision of the Chief Pharmacist, who is responsible for the preparation and issue of drugs and dressings for about 1,750 patients.
Salary scale £170 p.a. at age 16 years rising to £375 at age 22 years or over rising to a maximum of £490 p.a. (plus £20 p.a. for an approved qualification).
Professional and Technical Council B of Whitley Council conditions apply to the appointment which is subject to the provision of the National Health Service Superannuation Regulations.
The successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.
Accommodation available for female candidate for which a charge of £2 8s. per week will be made.
Applications giving particulars of age, experience and qualifications, together with names of two referees to the Physician Superintendent, as soon as possible. C 417

BURY AND ROSSENDALE HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, FAIRFIELD GENERAL HOSPITAL

Chief Pharmacist (Category II)

Applications are invited for the post of Chief Pharmacist (Category II) at the above Hospital. Salary and conditions of service in accordance with the Pharmaceutical Whitley Council (£725 rising by annual increments to £990).
Apply stating full details of experience, etc., and names of two referees, to H. Wilkinson, Group Secretary, Bury General Hospital, Bury, Lancs. C 8664

CANTERBURY GROUP HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Senior Pharmacist

Applications are invited for the appointment of Senior Pharmacist to the Group Pharmaceutical Department (Category IV Hospitals). The department which is situated at the Kent and Canterbury Hospital serves the eleven hospitals and clinics in the area. Salary £650 rising by annual increments to a maximum of £830 per annum. Applications with full details and names of two referees to be sent as soon as possible to the Group Secretary, Central Office, Nunnery Fields Hospital, Canterbury. C 8623

CLACTON & DISTRICT HOSPITAL

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required for 18½ hours per week. Salary proportionate to Whitley Council Scale, which rises to £490 per annum with extra rates for additional qualifications, and responsibilities. Single-handed post under Chief Pharmacist of Essex County Hospital, Colchester.
Applications to Group Secretary, Colchester Group Hospital Management Committee, 14 Pope's Lane, Colchester. C 8645

CLAYBURY HOSPITAL (FOR NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISORDERS), WOODFORD BRIDGE, ESSEX

Chief Pharmacist (Category III) or Locum

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Applications with details of experience and the names of two referees to be addressed to the Physician Superintendent. C 8621

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Chief Pharmacist (Cat. II) (Man or Woman)

required. Aged 25 or over, and registered pharmacist. Salary scale £725—£990 with additional £25 for higher qualifications. Apply Establishment Officer, R.237, Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, London, S.W.1. Closing date December 13. C 8656

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ROYAL EYE HOSPITAL, ST. GEORGE'S CIRCUS, S.E.1
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required, full-time. Three first weeks January 1959. Apply Secretary. C 8658

ST. HELIER HOSPITAL, CARSHALTON, SURREY
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Applications, with names of two referees, to Secretary. C 8639

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Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the above post. Salary £725—£990 per annum, according to previous experience and service.
Applications, giving full particulars and names of two referees, should be sent to the Group Secretary, The General Hospital, Burton-on-Trent, as soon as possible. C 8626

WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, HAMMERSMITH ROAD, LONDON, W.6
Pharmacist
required as soon as possible. Whitley Council salary scale. Detailed applications, names two referees, to Secretary, immediately. C 8625

WEST MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, ISLEWORTH, MIDDLESEX
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required in Pharmaceutical Department for varied duties. Salary £395 per annum at age 22, rising to £520 (additional payment of £20 per annum for suitable qualification).
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C 8610

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C 8655

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NOVEMBER 29 1958

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